Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 25, 1958

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 8 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 25, 1958

Enjay Gets Into Plastics

Enjay Company, a marketer of petrochemicals, has announced its entry into the plastics field and the conclusion of a four-year sales agreement with Spencer Chemical Company.

Enjay will market polypropylene through its own sales organization and, under the agreement, will supply Spencer with polypropylene for resale throughout the United States.

Enjay will be supplied with polypropylene from a plant to be constructed and operated by Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex. The Humble plant will have an initial output of 40 million pounds a year.

At present, only one other American firm manufactures and markets polypropylene. That is Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

According to O. V. Tracy, president of Enjay, commercial quantities of polypropylene will be available "early in 1960."

Market-development quantities will soon be available from a ton-a-day pilot plant, Mr. Tracy added.

Enjay Company, with headquarters in New York, has sales outlets throughout the United States and abroad. It markets a full line of petrochemicals; polymers, including Enjay butyl rubber; fuel and lube-oil additives, and chemical intermediates.

Spencer, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., has chemical plants located throughout the country. The company is a producer and marketer of polyethylene, nylon, industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Metals Men Look to President For Aid Now That Minerals Bill Has Received Coup de Grace

Hard-pressed metals producers, who had been counting heavily on help from congress, are looking to the White House now that the house has killed the minerals stabilization bill (S 4036). The coup de grace was finally administered to the senate-passed measure last week on a roll-call vote of 182 to 159 after three days of legislative wrangling. This leaves it up to the President, who has been holding up on Tariff Commission recommendations on lead and zinc pending disposition of the minerals legislation by the lawmakers.

Before Mr. Eisenhower are two sets of ideas on what to do about lead and zinc. The three Republican commissioners want him to raise the duties on the two metals as much as the law allows. In addition, they also favor the setting up of quota restrictions.

Democrats Oppose Restrictions

The three Democrats want him to reimpose the duty rates originally contained in the tariff act of 1930 and are against quota restrictions of any kind. These rates are at somewhat lower levels than those proposed by the GOP commissioners.

The minerals aid plan, which was torpedoed by the house, called for $458 million in price subsidy payments. Though this figure was considerably under the $650 million that had been proposed earlier, house members appeared worried about this kind of spending in the face of an expected $12 billion budget deficit this fiscal year.

The bill, regarded as a key administration measure, as voted on by the house provided for:

- A five-year program to stabilize prices of lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten produced in domestic mines. The government was to pay the difference between the market prices and the stabilization prices.
- Incentive payments to producers of chromite, beryl ores and concentrates and columbian-tantalum.
- A one-year program to purchase and stockpile 150,000 tons of copper at a price not to exceed 27½ cents a pound.

Unless the White House acts quickly, some trade observers feel that many lead

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TOP-FLIGHT EXECUTIVE: George F. Polzer, elected executive vice-president and director of Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Paterson, N.J., a division of Witco Chemical Company.

Trade Law Extension on Books—Less Than White House Hoped For

A four-year extension of the trade agreements law is now on the statute books. President Eisenhower made it official last week, signing HR 12591 into law. Though it is somewhat less than he had hoped for—the President had wanted the five-year renewal—Mr. Eisenhower hailed the legislation as "a firm, forward step on the road to a stronger America in a world at peace." A compromise measure, the bill also falls short of what the chemical industry had indicated it was willing to accept.

The industry's terms: A three-year extension and tariff cuts of not more than 5 percent during the period.

What New Law Will Do

Besides continuing the trade agreements program to 1962, the new law:

- Gives the President the authority to reduce tariffs by a total of 20 percent of the rate in effect on July 1, 1958. However, such cuts may not exceed 10 percent in any one year.
- Authorizes the President, under escape-clause procedure, to raise duties 50 percent above the rate in effect on July 1, 1934.
- Permits employees as well as industries to bring escape-clause actions.
- Requires the Tariff Commission to come up with a decision within six months in escape-clause cases. A similar time limit prevails in peril-point findings.
- Gives congress the last say in escape-clause cases. Whenever the President fails to grant the relief recommended in such cases by the Tariff Commission, congress, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, may overrule him.
- Broadens the national security provisions of the program, requiring the President to consider the impact of imports on individual industries regardless of whether or not they may be part of the defense mobilization potential.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT: Ralph H. Martin, elected vice-president of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., and of Dixon Chemical Industries, Inc., a corporate affiliate, Bloomfield, N.J.

Carbide Sets Up Plan For Its Fluorocarbons

Union Carbide Chemicals Company has set up a plan to sell its new line of "Ucon" fluorocarbon refrigerants through refrigeration parts wholesalers. The marketing idea results from an analysis of marketing patterns in the field and an evaluation of current distribution practices.

The New York-based company, which is a division of Union Carbide Corporation, is marking its official entry into the fluorocarbons field with a 50 million pounds-per-year unit to manufacture them. The unit is now being constructed at Institute, W. Va. It is scheduled to start production this fall.

To market Ucon fluorocarbons, Carbide will employ its extensive sales force

—Continued on page 34

Sulfuric Acid Plant Purchased by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has purchased the idle sulfuric acid plant of Cornwell Chemical Corporation, located in Cornwell Heights, Pa.

The facility will become part of duPont's Grasselli chemicals department, and will be known as the Delaware river plant.

The unit, near Philadelphia, has not operated for some time, and modification of certain equipment will be necessary. It is anticipated that production will start at the end of the year.

FTC Mapping Attack On Fake Drug Prices

Federal Trade Commission is mapping a new attack on fake price cutters in the retail drug and other fields. The agency is out to put a stop to the practice of leading the public to believe a regular price is a bargain.

FTC's staff has drawn up for commission approval an eight-point guide on fictitious pricing of merchandise. The guide will offer merchants a clear-cut warning on what kinds of price advertising violate the law.

"Our increasing concern with protecting the public from spurious bargains has been a major factor in stepping up FTC's policing of advertising to an extent far exceeding any year since the war," says Harry A. Babcock, executive director of the commission.

Methylamines Unit Will Go on Stream

A new plant for the manufacture of methylamines at the Wyandotte, Mich., works of the Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, will go on stream in September, says Hugh C. Land, general manager of Pennsalt's industrial chemicals division.

Mono-, di-, and trimethylamine will be produced in the unit, a sizeable growing captive use having been a primary factor behind the expansion. With the completion of this plant, Pennsalt, a major producer of organic nitrogen compounds, will be the only manufacturer of a complete line of the lower alkylamines from methyl through amyl.

The new methylamines, directly and indirectly, will also broaden applications of 'Sharples' brand amines in such diverse fields as agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, rubber accelerators, feed additives, ion exchange resins, spinning solvents for synthetic fibers, photographic chemicals, and detergents, Pennsalt says.

The new methylamines plant, for which ground was broken earlier this year, is being constructed by Catalytic Construction Company, Philadelphia.

Heavy Water Leasing Is Proposed by AEC

Atomic Energy Commission is now willing to lease heavy water for use in domestic or foreign research, medical or testing reactors. Previously, AEC transactions in heavy water were primarily on a sale basis.

The domestic or foreign user will now have the choice of leasing the material at a yearly rate of 4 percent of the sales price or purchasing heavy water at the established price of $28 a pound.

The heavy water will be leased in quantities of one short ton or more for the initial inventory requirement of the reactor.

P.A.'s See Continuing, But Slow, Business Recovery

Business recovery is proceeding slowly—with no great upward surge anticipated in the immediate period ahead. This is what purchasing executives find, in making their August report.

The impetus supplied by the Mideast crisis, they say, has been largely offset by the cloud which currently surrounds the current auto industry labor negotiations.

The threat of a strike, they find added to uncertain public acceptance of new models, has tempered business enthusiasm.

But, with all this, conditions are improving and committee members continue to report better production and new order figures. In fact, not since the summer of 1955 have so many told of improvements in these areas.

This month, 45 percent state their production is up, 40 percent the same and only 15 percent worse. Higher new order bookings are reported by 48 percent, while 41 percent say there is no change and only 11 percent have had reductions.

Employment continues to make slight gains, to keep pace with the improving production and new order positions.

One of the startling developments in this month's report is the dramatic change in commodity prices. The downward trend came to an abrupt halt and, largely as a result of increases in the basic metal industries, committee members report that, over-all, they are having to pay more for the materials they are buying.

The special question this month sought to determine if the Middle East crisis had resulted in any major change in forward buying or inventory policies. As a result

—Continued on page 63

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Helium Conservation Program Being Pushed by Interior Dep't

Department of the Interior wants new legislation to help it carry out an effective long-range helium conservation program. It particularly wants the authority to enter into long-range contracts with private industry for helium production. Letters sent to the Vice-President and Speaker of the House last week map out in detail the kind of bill Interior would like to see enacted.

First of all, the department is calling for the construction of up to a dozen new plants to be located on helium-bearing gas pipelines to extract the helium from the gas before it goes to fuel markets.

Helium Would Be Stored

The helium would then be stored underground in the government-owned Cliffside gas field near Amarillo, Tex., until needed.

Industry would be invited to participate in the program by financing, building and operating plants to produce helium for conservation by the government.

In the event that industry should not indicate a willingness and capability to perform in a reasonable time, the government would undertake the program as a government operation.

The department makes it clear that the proposed helium conservation program has the complete approval of President Eisenhower.

In explaining its program, the department points out that annual consumption of helium has increased seventy-fold since 1937 to a new high of around 330 million cubic feet.

Although demand for the gas is expected to go up steadily in future years, and no important new domestic sources of helium have been found since 1943, the department reports that nearly ten times the present consumption is wasted daily in fuel gases.

Under the new conservation program Interior feels that much of this helium could be extracted from fuel gases in plants built and maintained by private in-

—Continued on page 49

Columbium Is the Name, Says Engineers' Society

The American engineer has come forward to champion the the cause of columbium. That is, if it is columbium. At one time it was mistakenly called tantalum. European chemists call the metal niobium. As a matter of fact, American chemists also have agreed to calling it niobium.

A dispute over the name of the metal has been alternately smoldering and firing-up ever since its discovery more than a century and a half ago. The squabble has been fanned anew by the board of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical & Petroleum Engineers which—possibly in a sudden burst of patriotism—has agreed upon the name columbium.

Carbon Disulfide Plant Starts Up in Australia

A major carbon disulfide plant, built at a cost of more than $1.5 million, has been brought on stream by Hunter River Chemical Company, at Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

The new facility, the second carbon disulfide installation in Australia, will supply that country's expanding rayon industry.

Hunter River Chemical is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Australian Cream Tartar Company, Pty., Ltd., in which Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has a 34 percent stock interest. Stauffer technology was made available to the new firm and Stauffer engineers directed construction and start-up of the new facility.

'Pro-fax' Polypropylene Price Is Slashed 7 Cents

A reduction of 7 cents per pound in the price of "Pro-fax" polypropylene was announced today by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Company officials said that the price reduction had been put into effect to further broaden the diverse markets developed for polypropylene during the past months.

Along with the price reduction, the company announced the commercial avail-

—Continued on page 42

Chemical Unions' Plans For a Merger Progress

The chemical industry's two big labor unions—the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the International Chemical Workers Union—are whipping detailed plans into shape for a merger.

Presidents of the two unions met in Cleveland, Ohio, for two days last week to draw up a blueprint for the impending consolidation.

In a joint statement by OCAW president O. A. Knight and ICWU president Walter L. Mitchell, the merger talks were described as "informative, harmonious and constructive."

"Out of a frank exchange of organizational data" they said, "we have reached agreement on a detailed program which will provide a definite timetable of preparations for the eventual merger of our two unions."

OCAW, which has a membership of 175,000, meets in Long Beach, Cal., the week of September 22. ICWU, which numbers 75,000 members, will convene at Washington two weeks later.

The Week's Price Changes

Korintje Cassia, Soybean Meal, Sudanese Red Pepper, Rise. Cardamoms, Cottonseed Meal, Orange, Palmarosa Oils Fall.

Prices Advanced

Aniseseed, Spanish, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Cassia, Korintje, "C," ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Pepper, red, Sudanese, 2c. per lb. (p. 48).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 54).
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 31).
Salts, ½c. to 7/10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, crude, Afr., 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Cardamoms, Alleppey green, 5c. per lb. (p. 48).
Decorticated, 10c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Corn oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $4 per ton (p. 54).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 54).
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Orange oil, cold pressed, Calif., 45c. per lb. (p. 48).
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 48).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 54).
Poppyseed, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼cc. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1940 average)

Aug. 25, 1958	Aug. 18, 1958	Aug. 23, 1957
108.73	109.60	109.53

Cyanamid Forms Process Dep't

The industrial chemicals division of American Cynamid Company, New York, has formed a process chemicals department through the merger of the company's heavy chemicals department and manufacturers chemicals department. Says G. W. Russell, general manager of the industrial chemicals division, the new unit will service the wide range of industry's chemical needs with an extensive line of intermediate, heavy and specialty chemicals for the process industries.

Among the chemicals that will be handled by the new department are cyanamide and its derivatives—dicyandiamide and melamine—alum and acids, phthalic and maleic anhydride, surface active agents, cyanuric chloride and a wide range of other specialty chemicals, it was reported.

H. C. Milton has been appointed manager of the department and R. M. Goddard has been named sales manager.

Prior to assuming his new post, Mr. Milton served as manager of the manufacturers' chemicals department. Mr. Goddard was assistant manager of the heavy chemicals department. Both men are long-time veterans with the company, having begun their service with Cyanamid over twenty years ago.

Principal office and eastern regional headquarters of the process chemicals department will be in New York, Mr. Russell announced. In addition, there will be a western regional headquarters in Chicago as well as sales offices in seventeen key cities throughout the country.

AID TO PRESIDENT: James E. Koffenberger, named to the new position of administrative assistant to Eugene N. Beesley, president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Shell Chemical Slashes 'Epon' Resin Quotations

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced reductions of up to 20 percent in the prices of its "Epon" resins. The new prices are retroactive to August 15.

The delivered tankcar price on "Epon 828," representative of the liquid resin series, was cut from 77 cents to 62 cents a pound, while the carload price of "1004," one of the solid resins, was dropped 6 cents to 53½ cents a pound.

Soviet Chemical Czar Named

Apparently with an eye toward getting started on their expansion program, the Russians last week named a new minister for the Soviet chemical industry. He is V. S. Federov, formerly deputy minister for oil. V. Tikhomorov, who had been chemical minister under the USSR Council of Ministers, becomes Mr. Federov's deputy.

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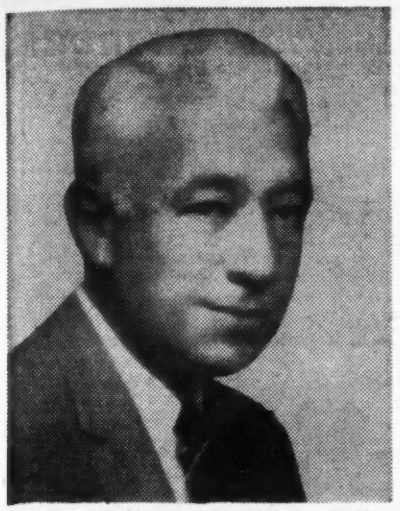

BOARD CHAIRMAN: Thomas L. Perkins, elected chairman of the board of directors of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Gurdon Wattles has been elected a member of the executive committee, replacing Mr. Perkins.

Industrial Chemicals Curbs Relaxed by UK

The United Kingdom, following through on an action disclosed earlier this month (OPD, 8/4/58), last week relaxed its import licensing control program on a host of industrial chemicals.

The move, which had been heralded by the State department as a "step toward freer international trade," loosed from import curbs as of last Monday (August 18), a long list of commercially-important chemicals.

With the exception of dyestuffs, intermediates and products used primarily as consumer goods (e.g., pharmaceuticals, paints, photographic goods, toilet preparations and goods in retail packages), British import licenses will no longer be required for most chemicals used as industrial materials.

Following are the chemical and allied products included under the liberalized set-up:

Fatty acids; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols.

Ethyl alcohol.

Salt, sodium chloride; iron pyrites; sulfur; natural graphite; sands; quartz; clay; chalk; natural barium carbonate; kieselguhr; diatomite; pumice stone; natural corundum; granite; limestone; lime; cryolite; natural arsenic sulfides; earth colors; slate; dolomite; natural magnesium carbonate; mica; crude natural borates.

Roasted iron pyrites; sealings from iron and steel manufacture and other ashes and residues containing metals or metallic compounds.

Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coaltars and similar oils and products obtained by other processes (for example, benzol; creosote; cresylic acid, and solvent naphtha); and products of a like nature derived from petroleum.

Halogen, sulfur, carbon, hydrogen, alkali, mercury; the inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals; the halogen and sulfur compounds of non-metals; the inorganic bases

—*Continued on page 62*

Procter & Gamble Unit Is Formed in Casablanca

Procter & Gamble Company has formed a new overseas firm, Procter et Gamble—Marde, in Casablanca, Morocco. The new company is a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble A. G. Luzern (Switzerland).

According to the company, the subsidiary has been chartered for the manufacture and marketing of products in the fields in which P&G operates. The company will begin packaging a synthetic detergent product for the Moroccan market in the near future, it was added.

Tranquilizer, Dentifrice Policy Of Federal Trade Commission Puts It in Congress' Doghouse

Federal Trade Commission, which only a week ago got it in the neck because of a lack-luster performance in protecting the public from misleading ads for weight-reducing preparations, is in the bad books of congress once more. This time it's for falling down badly on the job of halting or preventing deception in the advertising of tranquilizers and dentifrices. At least, so says the Blatnik subcommittee of the house in twin reports filed last week.

The reports, an outgrowth of hearings held by the congressional group earlier this year, parallel one another very closely. Besides faulting FTC for a job poorly done, they both call upon the commission to get trade practice conference procedures under way "without delay." The lawmakers make it very clear that what they want is a code of fair advertising practices for both tranquilizing drugs and dentifrices.

FTC the Proper Agency?

They go on to suggest that, perhaps, congress should look into the matter of whether the FTC is the proper agency to have jurisdiction over advertising for these products.

The congressmen leave little room for doubt that they'd like to see Food and Drug Administration, rather than FTC, handling these matters. Here's how they put it:

"Consideration should be given by the appropriate legislative committees of the congress to determine whether statutory changes are required for more effective enforcement action in the field of false and misleading advertising."

Both reports underline this legalese with reference to testimony suggesting a shift in jurisdiction over drug product advertising from FTC to FDA.

In the case of tranquilizers, says that report, "virtually all witnesses heard by the subcommittee" advised that the transfer of authority be made. As for dentifrices, the American Dental Association made a similar suggestion.

The dentifrice report has the added recommendation that the commission should ask "scientific proof of advertising claims" from dentifrice manufacturers, just as it is doing now with respect to claims advertised for filter-tip cigarettes.

The subcommittee concedes that tranquilizer manufacturers have toned down

—*Continued on page 49*

Dow Forms a Subsidiary For Agricultural Chemicals

Formation of a new subsidiary company, Dow Agrochemicals, Ltd., for the manufacture and sale of agricultural chemicals in Great Britain has been announced jointly by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Dr. Walter E. Ripper, noted British agrochemist.

The new company, with headquarters in London, will function as a manufacturing and marketing facility for one of Dow's weed killers, "Dowpon," and, eventually, for other agricultural chemicals. "Dowpon" is a selective and systemic grass and weed killer.

Dow controls the majority of the paid-up capital of the new company and Dr. Ripper the rest. Dr. Ripper has been named the managing director of the subsidiary.

In addition to Dr. Ripper, members of the board of directors of Dow Agrochemicals are: Dr. Mark E. Putnam, chairman; Dr. Tyrone Gillespie, secretary; J. W. Britton, Colin Robertson and Clayton S. Shoemaker.

It is planned that the new company will import "Dowpon" from the United States prior to the Dow Agrochemicals' manufacturing plant in Great Britain coming into operation.

William H. McConnell

Diamond Alkali Puts Four Into Higher Posts

Diamond Alkali Company has promoted four key executives to posts of broader management responsibility as part of a long-range, company-wide program designed to provide increased emphasis on marketing activities and to effect additional efficiencies in certain areas of divisional organization and operations.

Heading the list of promotions is William H. McConnell, vice-president in charge of sales since 1953 and a veteran of thirty years sales work in the company, who now becomes vice-president in charge of marketing.

Diamond said Mr. McConnell will focus his attention primarily on the expanding requirements of marketing and sales management, as well as other general management responsibilities.

Henry B. Clark, general manager of Diamond's soda products division for the past two and a half years, has been named

—*Continued on page 43*

Nitromethane Ban Remains Until Mystery Is Unraveled

The ban on tankcar shipments of nitromethane is still on. So says Interstate Commerce Commission following a four-hour hearing in Springfield, Ill., last week.

The agency, looking into a June 1 explosion at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., involving the nitroparaffin material, still wants to know why the blast happened. And, says ICC, until it does find out, bulk shipments of nitromethane are prohibited.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, shipper of the nitromethane involved in the explosion, discontinued tankcar shipments immediately following the explosion. However, the company has continued to fill orders in drum shipments in full truckloads from its Sterlington, La., plant. The continued ICC ban fails to alter this situation one way or the other, it was pointed out.

Sulfuric Output In Soviet Union Strains at Goal

Sulfuric acid—considered the bellcow in any nation's chemical economy—should be coming out of plants in the Soviet Union at the rate of 7 million tons annually in 1960. But the Russians are going to have to go some to make that goal by then.

This is what *Sulphur*, the British Sulphur Corporation's quarterly magazine finds, in a survey of conditions in the USSR.

Soviet sulfuric acid output is being developed as a basic part of the nation's chemical industry program. Production since 1957 has been running 5 percent greater—at an annual rate of 4.8 million tons.

What Figure Represents

This figure represents an increase of 240 percent over 1940 levels. In view of developments in consuming industries, however, acid output will have to rise at a higher rate to meet the 7-million-ton goal.

In order to achieve this high rate of increase, supplies of sulfurous raw materials must be assured. At present acid production is mainly based on pyrites (79 percent) and it is probable that this source will be further developed. Brimstone and "other" sources account for 8 percent and 13 percent respectively, but these percentages are expected to rise as new deposits of sulfur ore, natural gas and oil are utilized.

This trend seems particularly true in the new industrial areas. There are reports of a chain of sulfuric acid plants to be constructed in the southern Ukraine and Black Sea areas which may use as much as one-half million tons of brimstone.

It has been claimed by Premier N. S. Krushchev that the Soviet Union has the world's largest deposits of natural sulfur, and although this statement is vague it does imply that officially no supply problem for new industries is expected.

New deposits of sulfur include the Drogobych area in the Ukraine where extraction of sulfur has already started. This is one of the many recently dis-

—*Continued on page 62*

Oxygenated Facilities Slated to Be Increased

Expressing what it calls "great confidence in a group of products which have never before been available in commercial volume," Union Carbide Chemical Company has expanded its arrangements for the production of epoxides and other oxygenated chemicals at Institute, W. Va.

After a recent review of its plans, the company has decided that it will proceed on a larger scale than previously planned. The company will build a new unit capable of producing more than 10 million pounds per year of epoxides and other oxygenated chemicals.

The New York organization, which is a division of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, expects to have the unit completed next year. Among the new products are "Epoxide 201," vinylcyclohexene

—*Continued on page 47*

Phthalic for Russia Valued at $837,000

Some $837,000 worth of phthalic anhydride was shipped to Soviet Russia during the second quarter by American producers, according to Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

Reporting on the nation's export control program, Mr. Weeks also disclosed that licenses were issued during the quarter on phenol valued at $243,000 for Rumania and $86,000 worth of soybean oil for East Germany.

Among US imports during the first two months of this year from iron-curtain countries were potassium chloride from East Germany and platinum group metals from the Soviet Union.

Chemical Miners Watch Gov't Suit Against Oil Firms

Those segments of the chemical industry which take their materials out of the ground are giving more than casual attention to a legal action brought by the federal government to prevent damage to the earth's surface.

Washington has started suit against the State of California and nearly 400 oil producers to stop the United States Naval Shipyard at Long Beach from sinking into the sea.

Since the shipyard was built in the early 1940s, one secion of it has subsided twenty-two feet as a result of depletion of subsurface pressures caused by the removal of millions of barrels of oil, billions of cubic feet of gas and large quantities of water from the Wilmington oil field, a part of which underlies Long Beach harbor.

Attorney General William P. Rogers announced the filing in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, at Los Angeles, of a suit for injunction and damages.

While technically the suit is for the purpose of saving the naval shipyard and other government installations from destruction or damage caused by subsidence of lands in the Long Beach area, the injunction which the Department of Justice is asking would also have the effect of preventing or reducing future subsidence in the City of Long Beach itself. In the past the city has suffered from broken water mains, sewers, gas and other underground conduits. Streets and sidewalks have sunk and their pavements have broken. Building walls have cracked and much other damage has been sustained. The city has been forced to spend

—*Continued on page 39*

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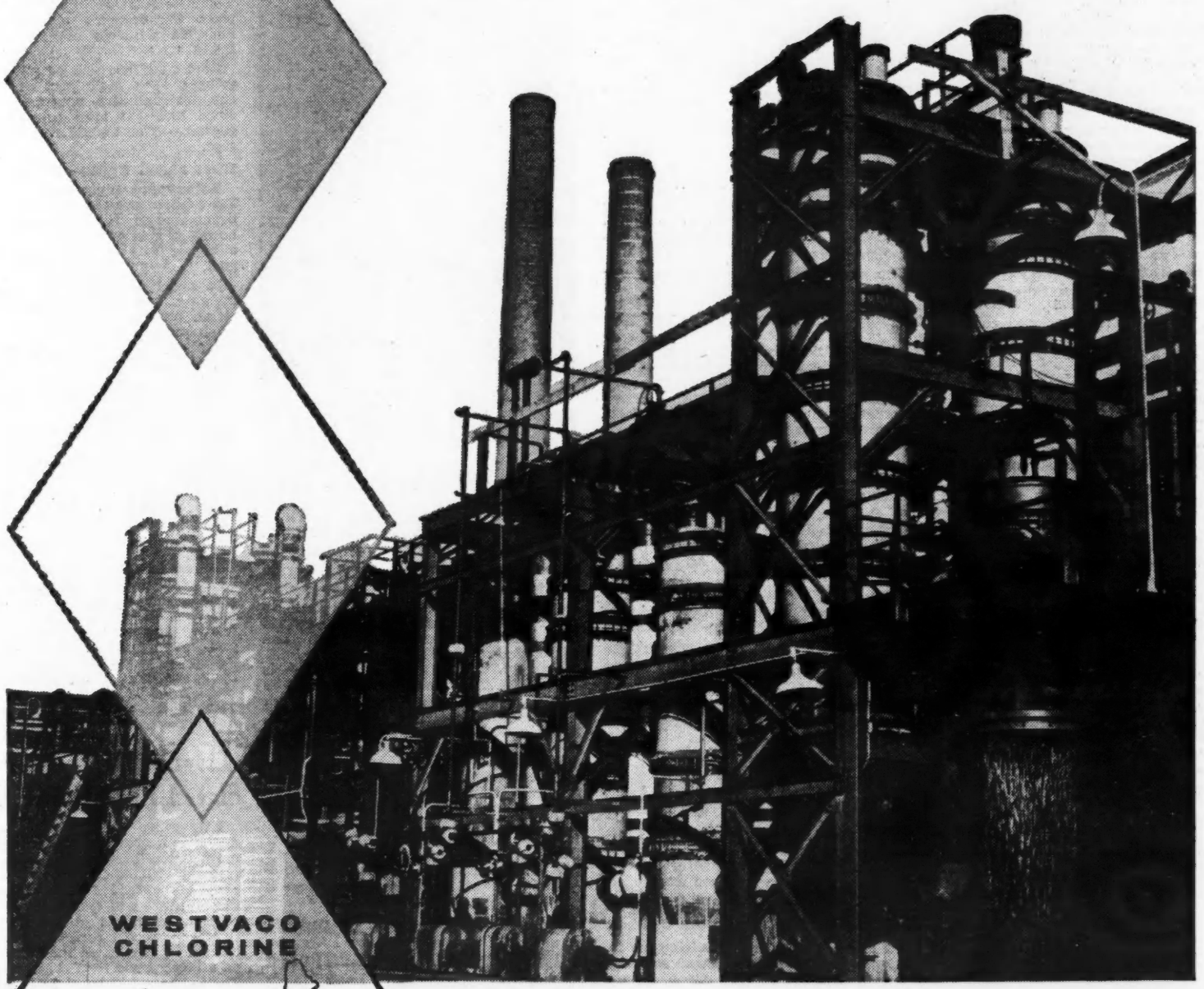

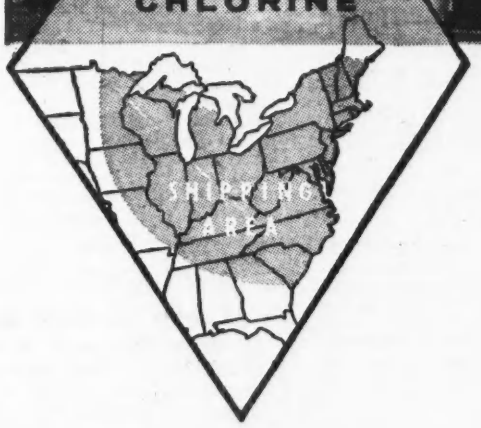

When high purity, low moisture chlorine is required, Westvaco should be among your first sources of supply. Nobody produces better electrolytic chlorine than you get from our "new" plant at South Charleston, W. Va.

As chlorine gas comes from the cells, it is "dried" and organic impurities removed in an efficient three-step scrubbing operation. Chloroform and chloroethylenes are present in Westvaco Chlorine only in low ppm. It's low in residual gases, too, which are reduced in cooling and liquefaction subsequent to scrubbing.

If you use chlorine anywhere in the East, mid-South or Midwest, pertinent data on Westvaco Chlorine should be in your files. Our nearest office will be glad to send you detailed product specifications and to quote on your requirements.

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FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division

General Sales Offices:
161 E. 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17

Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 7-12.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Atlanta, Ga., October 29-November 1.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by the antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Fort Garry hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, September 15-17.

Chemical Market Research Association, French - Lick - Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 24-26; adhesives meeting, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., November 12-13.

Chemical Section of 1958 National Safety Congress, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 20-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Beltsville, Md., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the Young Men's Board of Trade, annual Young Man of the Year award dinner, Park-Sheraton hotel, New York, October 16.

Electrochemical Society, 114th meeting, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 28-October 2.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 7-10.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Southern California School of Law, Los Angeles, August 26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, General Oglethorpe hotel, Savannah, Ga., October 29-31.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, September 28-October 2.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by Chicago section of American Chemical Society, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, September 9-12.

National Conference on Air Pollution, Sheraton - Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Canada, September 14-15; Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, September 16-18; Guildwood Inn, Sarnia, Canada, September 19; General Brock hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada, September 20; Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Canada, September 21-22; Montreal, Canada, September 23.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 9.

Germans Won't Take Back Seat On Output of Pharmaceuticals— They're Even Breaking Records

When it comes to production of pharmaceuticals, the Germans are taking a back seat to nobody. Last year their output not only set a new record, but the increased rate of production—which amounted to almost 22 percent by value—was the highest in the Federal Republic for a number of years. The level of sales also saw a rise. This was caused largely by greater exports and a rising domestic demand. So great was the domestic demand that imports climbed 63 percent to meet it.

The Department of Commerce, which has put these figures together, says that output of pharmaceuticals now amounts to 9.7 percent of total chemical sales in West Germany, as compared with 8.9 percent in 1956 and 8.6 percent in 1955.

Production amounted to 1.6 billion German marks, nearly two-thirds of which consisted of pharmaceutical specialties for human use, (1 German mark=US$0.238).

Broad Area of Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical chemicals accounted for another .2 billion, and the remainder of production was divided, in order of magnitude, among veterinary pharmaceuticals; alkaloids, glycocides and their salts; vitamins and hormones; disinfectants; and sera and vaccines—nonveterinary.

Industry leaders are quick to point out that the jump in production value is primarily a result of an increase in volume and only secondarily the result of an increase in prices.

In 1957 and in previous years a series of price rises have taken place, but industry leaders appear to be correct in their assertion that there was a substantial increase in production volume of pharmaceuticals in 1957.

Exports of pharmaceuticals went up by nearly 30 percent and reached 260 million marks, accounting again for an increased share of total chemical exports—almost 8 percent. Germany is one of the world's great pharmaceutical exporters, ranking after the United States, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Its largest customers are Austria, Venezuela, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Egypt, Greece, and India in the order mentioned.

Imports, which rose 63 percent, reached a value of 25 million marks and were composed primarily of pharmaceutical specialties for human use, sera and vaccines. The Federal Republic's major

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CUTTER EXECUTIVE: Roger V. Loutz, named president of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley Calif.

Aspirin Sales Soared Amidst Economy Pain

The question is: are manufacturers of aspirin and tranquilizers happy to see the current economic headache ending? No one has pointed an accusing finger yet, but the truth of the matter is that while the rest of the chemical industry has suffered amidst the economic reverses, aspirin and tranquilizers have gained a lot of ground. Their manufacturers want to know if they will keep that ground.

Always the strong leader in the medicinals field, aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) last year was produced to the tune of some 18.1 million pounds. Tranquilizers output was 964,000 pounds in 1957; sales were 755,000 pounds, valued at $8.7 million. These figures are carried in the Tariff Commission's preliminary report on the production and sales of medicinals.

The report notes that medicinals as a whole surged strongly against the stream

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ODM Magnesium Policies Are Hit As 'Shortsighted'

Office of Defense Mobilization is under fire on its magnesium policies. In his latest move in a one-man crusade to obtain recognition for domestic olivine as a valuable source of magnesium metal—and at two-thirds the present cost to boot—Endre A. Norem, of Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J., has stepped to the firing line and let loose a broadside at government attitudes on the light metal.

In a recent letter to Leo A. Hoegh, ODM director, Mr. Norem has charged "some of the officials" of the office "with shortsightedness and complacency amounting to neglect in preparing this country's industrial defenses."

Furthermore, Mr. Norem charges ODM with "pursuing a policy subservient to the views and interests of the dominant magnesium producers."

Hits Steel, Aluminum, Too

Not only that, he says the policy is "also subservient to the views and interests of major aluminum and steel producers." This, he finds, "is inimical to the interests of the people of the United States."

Why does Mr. Norem attack the "views and interests" of magnesium producers? The reluctance of the government to declare the magnesium industry a monopoly, he asserts, is the cause of the unsound development of the principal light structural metal industries.

Mr. Norem believes the government has been lulled by magnesium producers here into the mistaken idea that there is sufficient magnesium production for all foreseeable requirements.

If such is the case, he contends, why is it that current magnesium capacity is only one-fourth what it was in 1946. And why have the Russians surpassed us in magnesium production and consumption?

Mr. Norem has a bone to pick with steel and aluminum interests, too. He says that because the government has been led to believe that magnesium was sufficently available, it has actually helped aluminum and steel producers along in driving their prices higher and higher "without regard to consequences to the national economy."

"This country may have sufficient mag-

—Continued on page 46

FWDA Slates Symposium, Talks, for Annual Meeting

A symposium on the restrictive sales issue will be held by the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association at its forty-third annual convention September 7-10 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Participants on the panel will be Dr. Robert L. Swain of Topics Publishing Company; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Howard A. Prentice, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association and Samuel Silverman, secretary of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association.

Also slated for the convention program will be the conclusions of a survey on the pharmacist to be presented by Donald Hammond, vice-president of the Professional Research Analysis Company. R. C. Waehner, general manager of the distribution division of Lever Brothers, will talk on the distribution system.

American Home Products Expanding Italian Activities

American Home Products Corporation, New York, is expanding its operations in Italy and has obtained new contracts of convertibility and expropriation guarantees through the investment guaranty program of the International Cooperation Administration.

Its additional investment in a project for the manufacture and sale of drug products, cosmetics and household products in Italy will be guaranteed up to $440,000 under the mutual security program to encourage American capital to invest abroad.

The company has had a subsidiary in Italy, known as Laboratori Aprilia S.P.A., which was formed for the manufacture and sale of its products. It has eight previous contracts with ICA covering investments in Italy with convertibility protection in a maximum amount of $2,839,902 and expropriation contracts in a maximum face amount of $1,581,848.

The first of the two new contracts guarantees the convertibility into dollars of Italian currency receipts from the additional investment up to $240,000. The second contract assures that the investor will be compensated in an amount up to $200,000 in the event of expropriation or confiscation.

Vitro Minerals Owners Enter Uranium Agreement

Vitro Corporation of America, New York, and Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Company, Indiana, Pa., joint owners of Vitro Minerals Corporation, have entered into an agreement with Susquehanna Corporation, Chicago, to combine their uranium interests in Wyoming.

The agreement, according to an announcement by Vitro Corporation and Rochester & Pittsburgh, has been approved by a majority of the Susquehanna board of directors and will be submitted to Susquehanna stockholders for approval.

Susquehanna is the parent corporation of Mines Development, Inc., which operates a uranium mill of 400 tons per day capacity in Edgemont, S. D., and Fremont Minerals, Inc., which is building a new

—Continued on page 47

Engelhard Units Merge Labs

American Platinum & Silver Division of Engelhard Industries, Inc., has merged its platinum laboratory-ware department with that of the Baker Platinum Division. According to the company, all platinum metal products will now be manufactured in one plant located in Newark, N.J.

Dow Develops Plastic Packing for Waste Treatment

A new approach to the biological treatment of liquid wastes has been developed by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in the form of a plastic packing material designed to improve the conditions under which micro-organisms oxidize wastes.

The product, trademarked "Dowpac," has been field-tested extensively in the treatment of domestic sewage and wastes from metallurgical coke, kraft paper, ragmill, chemical and petroleum plants.

"Dowpac" is made up of many layers of corrugated sheets of "Styron" (Dow polystyrene or "Saran," depending on the type of chemical resistance needed.

Advantages of the plastic packing, Dow says, lie in its unique shape, light weight, structural properties and versatility.

The corrugated shape, for example, provides large surface areas to which waste-treating bacteria can adhere, and, in addition, permits large volume air flow through the packing to supply the bacteria with necessary oxygen.

Waste flow rates in excess of 800 million gallons per acre per day have been applied to "Dowpac" with no evidence of restricted air circulation.

Light weight of the packing (one twentieth that of conventional rock packing) permits wide latitude in design of oxidation systems. Rock filter beds, because of their weight, are restricted to large ground

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Next Chemical Buyers Survey Coming with September 8th OPD

The Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has decided to advance the dates of issuance of their quarterly outlook surveys.

The first three surveys were published as section two of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for September 30 and December 30, 1957 and March 31, 1958. As previously explained, the last survey was delayed to receive opinions from the greatly increased number of chemical purchasing agents who are now reporting.

We believe that the earlier cycle which starts in September will add materially to the interest of the opinions expressed.

ROBERT WEIR, III
Chairman
Survey Committee

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 22 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.25

Acacia (see Arabic gum).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots. lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —

Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00

Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —

Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30

Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh). bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .63 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.15 - 1.17
flake lb. 1.11 - 1.13
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
tanks, dlvd lb. .90 - 1.10
2½% dms. frt alld lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55-lb cbys. 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .044½- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82¼- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U S a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 7.95
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.53 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd., basis ton 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .43 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF cms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium taurate sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —

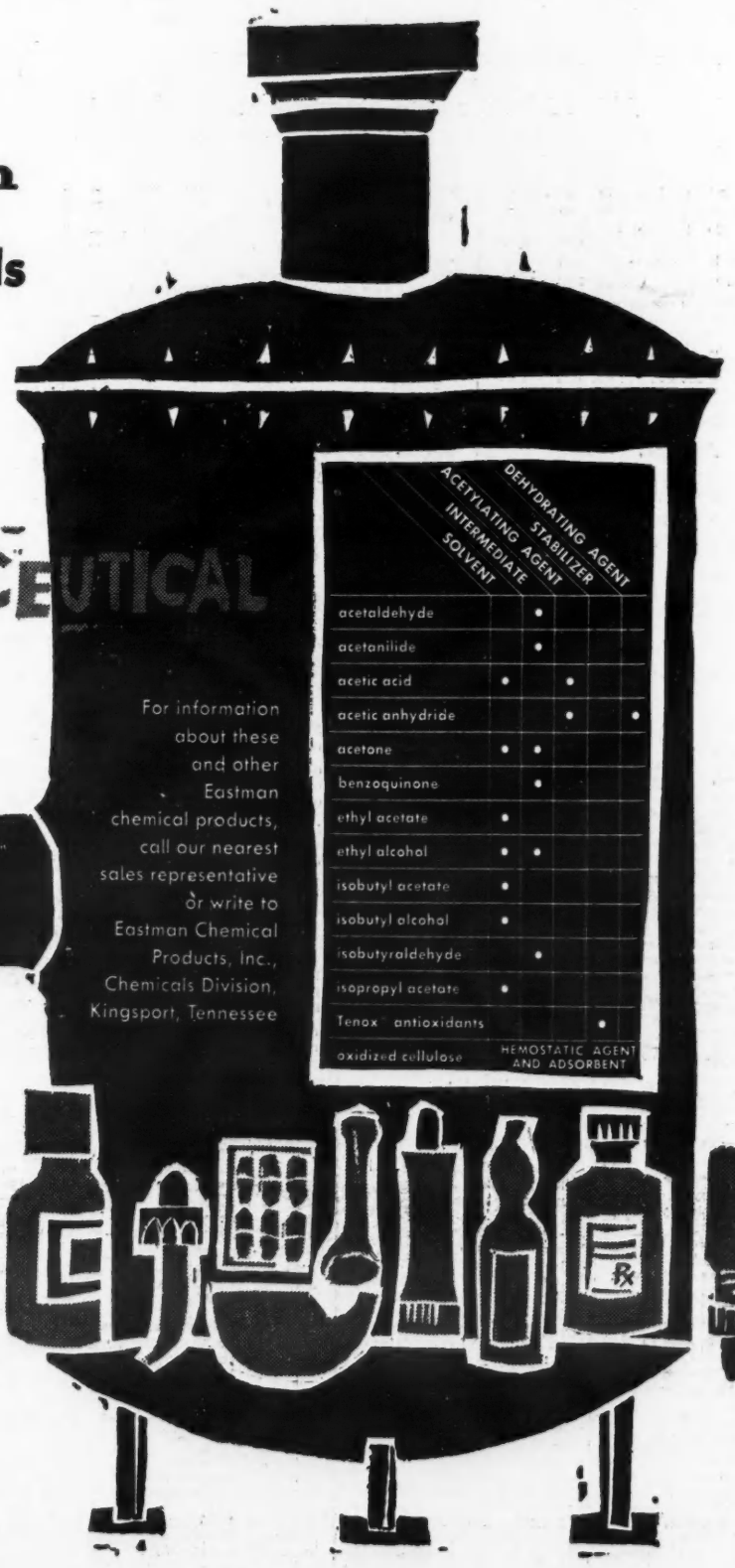
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs., f.o.b. works ton.60.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.i., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.i., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms. lb.17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½

Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .17½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 80-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, annyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l. mines ton.40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. .09½- —

Eastman

raw materials for the PHARMACEUTICAL industry



For information about these and other Eastman chemical products, call our nearest sales representative or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 80-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.....ton.21.00 • —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns....lb. 2.25 • —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms..... lb. 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF dms..... lb. 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l. works ton.111.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb 32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs. c.l. works ton.176.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.186.00 • —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 • —
Tech., cryst., bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, cns, c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 • —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 • —
dms, l.c.l., l.t.l. frt equald ton.285.00 • —
Barium peroxide dms, frt. equald.lb. .20 • —
Barium stearate, ctns, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. ... lb. .15 • .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 • —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 • —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 • —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 • —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works E.....100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05
53-60%, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.05
West Indian 50-55%, cns, dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs....lb. .56 - .58
Brazilian bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs..... lb. .60 Nom.
Chilean bgs. ..... lb. .67 Nom.
Recd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns....lb. .73 - .75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns...lb. .72 - .74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns...lb. .65 - .67
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns...lb. .64 - .66
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .30 • —
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .30 • —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 • —
Imp. Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.91.00 • —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.94.00 • —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton.89.35 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.92.35 • —
Benzal chloride cbys. works... lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde NF dms..... lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys. dms. t.l..... lb. .43 • —
cbys. smaller lots..... lb. .44 • —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .31 • —
Birmingham district ....gal. .31 • —
Chicago district .....gal. .31 • —
Cleveland district .....gal. .31 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .31 • —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ....gal. .31 • —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .31 • —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .31 • —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .31 • —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .31 • —
Philadelphia district ....gal. .31 • —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .31 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .31 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. .....gal. .31 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .31 • —
Youngstown, Ohio. .....gal. .31 • —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 • —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. nigh gamma dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms. l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 • —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.30 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine dms ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 • —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis, lb. .41 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .43 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots..... lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .50 • —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs ..... lb. .33 • —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 • —
cbys. smaller lots frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .22 • —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area, lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .96 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .58 • .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .58 • .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 • —
Benzyl formate, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 9.85 • —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidene chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. .....lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots...lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat, NF Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots .....gram.10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Birchtar oil crude cns.....lb 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, fars .....lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms .....lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots ..lb 2.25 • —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms ...lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms ..lb 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. ...lb 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF fib dms lb 3.15 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms ..lb 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms ..lb 2.65 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., fars lb. 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 • —
Blackberry root bark, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls..... lb. 45 - .50

Black Pigments

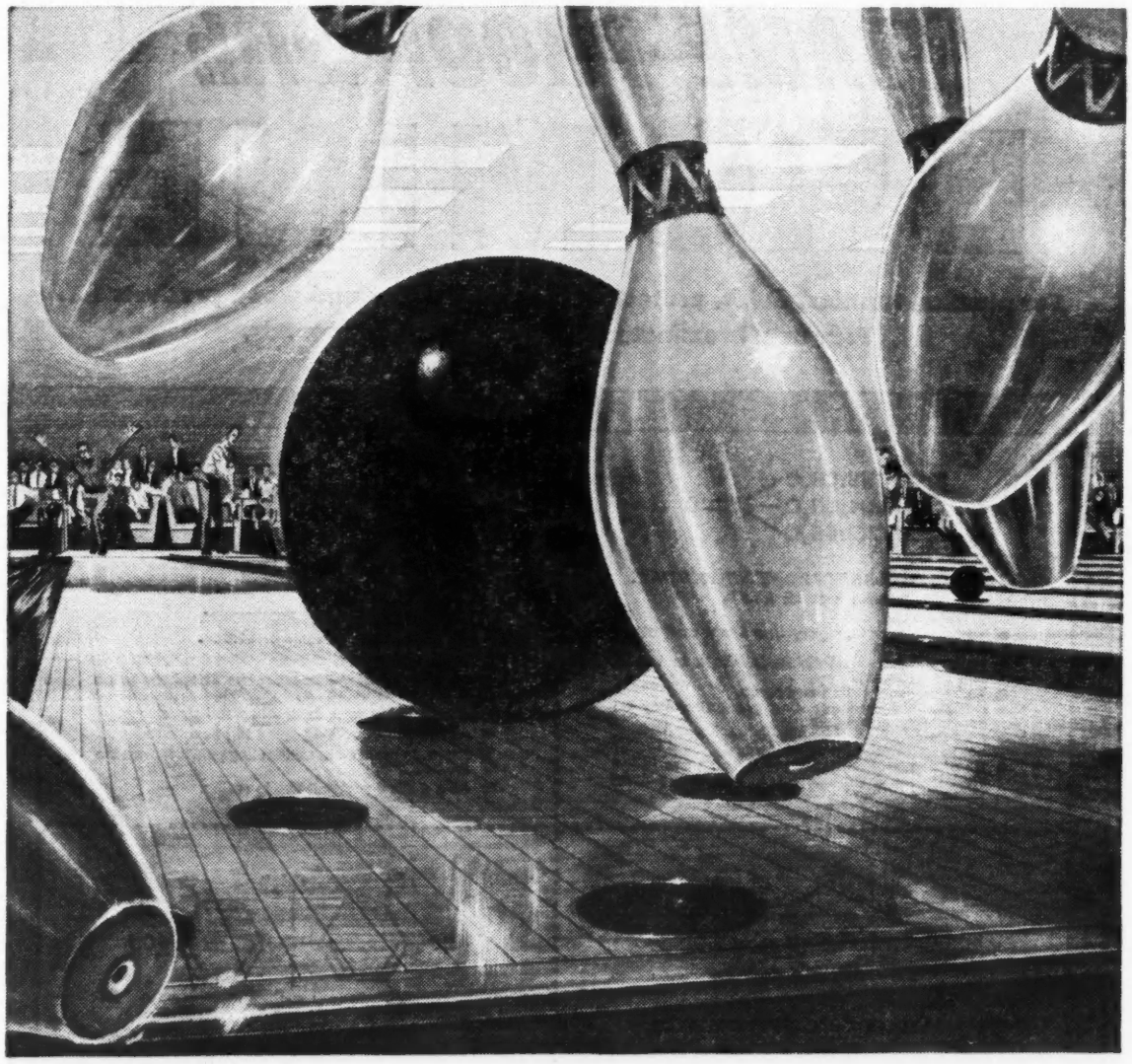
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 115.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.125.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 169.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York, unit-ton. 7.00 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 8.00 • —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs. c.l lb 13 - .14
bgs., t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. ..... lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb 48 50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.55
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 • —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 • —



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Acetone
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Epon® Resins
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Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Proprietary Solvent
p-Tertiary Butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL

Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 • .22¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 • —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 • —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 • —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 • —
c.l., works ton.52.50 • —
Borax, powd., 99½%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.108.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 • —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 • .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 • —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 • —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.133.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, dms., smaller lots, same basis ton.195.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 • —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 • —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 • —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ • —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 • 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 • —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ • .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 • —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ • —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ • —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ • —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .58½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ • —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ • —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ • —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb .33¼ • —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ • —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ • —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l., frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ • .27¼
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ • —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ • —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ • —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ • —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 • —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 • —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 • 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 • —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 • —
Red., orange-red shade, bbls., basis lb. 1.62 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 • —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 • —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 • —

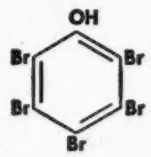
FLAME-PROOF with BROMINE

For plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products . . .
Four new brominated flame-proofing compounds.

$BrCH_2CHBrCH_2O$
$BrCH_2CHBrCH_2O$ — P=O
$BrCH_2CHBrCH_2O$

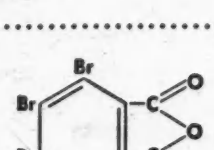
TRIS (2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
Bromine content: 68.7%

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof polystyrene foam and other foamed systems.
- As a secondary plasticizer in vinyls to impart flame-retardancy.
- To flame-proof cotton and rayon.
- Outstanding flame-proofing properties may be produced in cutting oils.
- As a flame-proofing additive in spray-coating lacquers for paper and wood products.
- High dielectric constant suggests its use in the electrical field (transformers, switches, potting formulations).



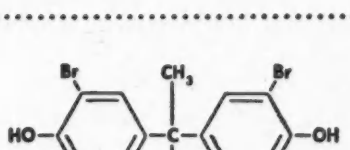
PENTABROMOPHENOL
Bromine content: 81.8%.

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof wall board, piers, telephone poles and other structural wood forms.
- To provide termite control in wood structures.
- As the flame-proofing agent in phenolic resins.
- Presents promise in anti-fouling paints for marine applications.
- As a mildew preventative in resins.



TETRABROMOPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Bromine content: 68.9%

APPLICATIONS:
- As a flame-proofer in the manufactuer of polyamide resins for electrical insulation.
- Can be reacted with polyhydric alcohols to impart flame-proof properties in polyester resins and in the manufacture of alkyd resins for protective coatings.
- As a curing agent in the manufacture of epoxy resins.
- In the manufacture of novel phthalein dyes.



TETRABROMOBISPHENOL-A
Bromine content: 58.8%

APPLICATIONS:
- In the manufacture of flame-proof epoxy foams and coatings.
- To reduce flammability in polyurethane and styrene foams.
- May lead to flame-proof polyester resins by reaction with dibasic acids.
- May give unusual polycarbonate resins.

BROMINATED COMPOUNDS are several times more efficient than their chlorine analogs for flame-proofing. This superiority is fundamental rather than one of degree, and it is why these compounds may increase the fire-resistance of your plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products.

The flame-proofing advantages of these new Michigan Chemical compounds permit the use of smaller quantities than would be required with chlorine compounds. As a result, there will be less disturbance of the physical properties and appearance of the end product.

Michigan Chemical can now furnish testing quantities of these new compounds. Your letterhead request for samples or data will receive prompt attention.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. ©

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
599 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue • New York 17, New York
C-58-6

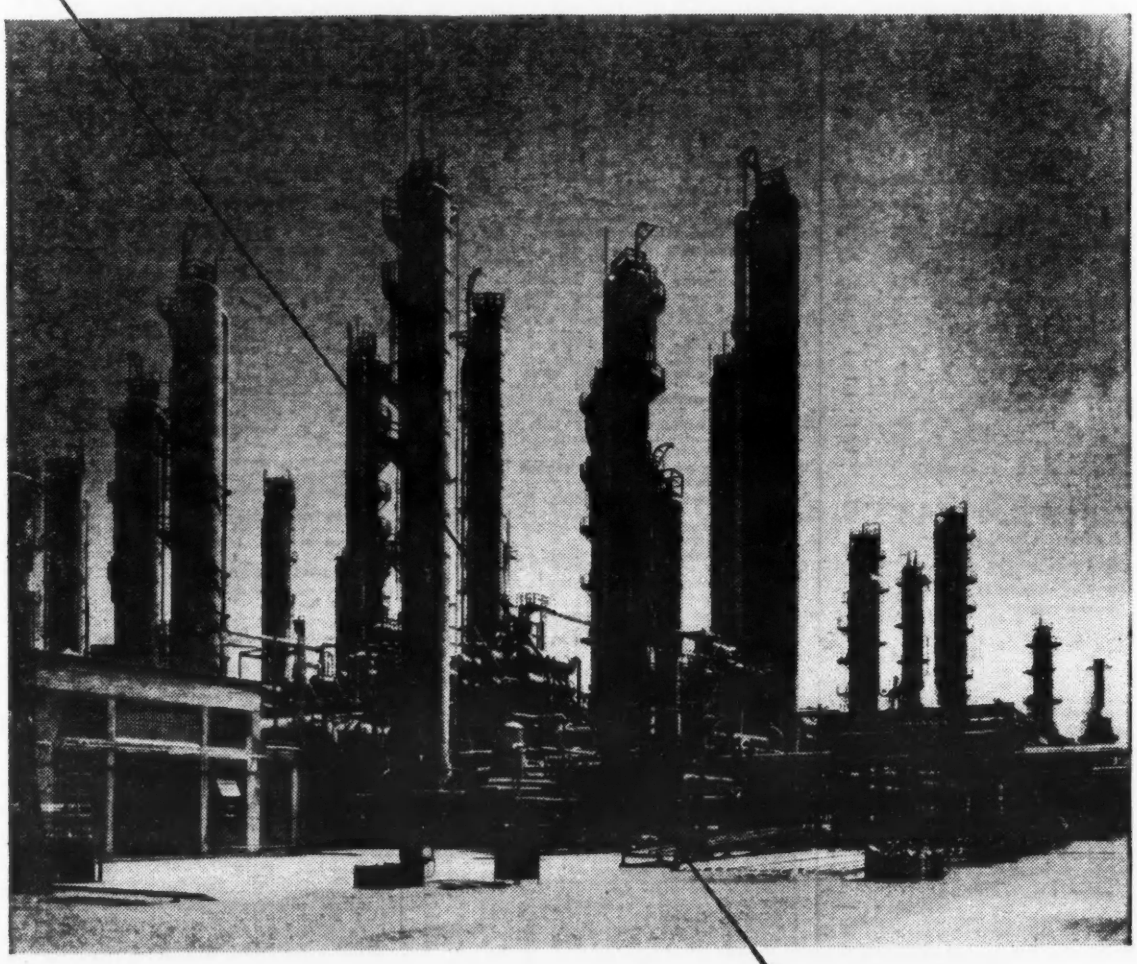
Calciferol in edible oil (see Vitamin D).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib dms. 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l. dlvd ton 149.00 —
Calcium carbonate nat., dry grd, air floated, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 10.50 — —
chalk whiting 325 mesh, bgs c.l. works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd, ½ to 10 microns bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 —
10 to 20 microns bgs. c.l. works ton 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate precip. dense bgs c.l. works ton 32.50 - —
bgs l.c.l. works ton 42.50 - —
medium bgs c.l. works ton 35.00 - —
bgs l.c.l works ton 48.00 —
surface treated bgs. c.l., works ton 37.50 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 47.50 —
ultrafine bgs. c.l. works ton 110.00 160.00
bgs l.c.l works ton 120.00 175.00
Calcium chloride flake 77-80% paper bgs c.l works frt equald ton 31.00 —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton.37.80 - —
Calcium chloride, conc., pow., paper bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Granular dms lb .27 —
USP, dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 41% tanks frt equald ton.12.50 —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms l.c.l works frt equald ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate bgs. frt equald lb 29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate 100 lb dms lb 2.95 —
Calcium gluconate, AA dms lb. .76 —
USP, dms lb. .67 .69
Calcium hydride lump dms. works lb 3.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45 lb cs dlvd E of Rockies cs 22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 .48
Calcium mandelate USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq. 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. .99 1.00
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs c.l frt equald 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.83.25 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate ngs. works lb .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36½ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz cs lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns, 500-lb. lots lb. .88 - —
ctns, smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .38 - .65
White, dms. lb. .29 - .56
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway, oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Caraway, oil, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Polish, bgs. lb. .09½ - —

Carbazole, 67% bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion bulk c.l. works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l. whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l. works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. whse. lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd Metropolitan area ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls. works lb .08 .09
Solid, wholesale, works ton.80.00 -85.00
Carbon disulfide 55-gal dms. c.l., works frt equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks dlvd lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride CP consumers dms. c.l frt alld lb. 12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —

Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil NF bots. lb 45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppy. cs. lb. 2.80 - —
Guatemala cs. lb. 2.75 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Ceylon bgs lb 2.15 - —
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb 16.80 — —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax chalky bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude bgs., ton ton lots lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher.

Carotene tech 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400-000 A units per gram., dms. dlvd million units. .17½ —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo 69.60 —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 —
Pure, cryst. 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram .29 —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 —
edible, acid, precip. 80 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., edible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18½ - .19
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75

for immediate delivery: pure n-BUTENE 1



We offer n-BUTENE 1 ($CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_3$) 90% minimum purity and butadiene-free for immediate delivery in tank-car quantities.

Our substantial continuous production of olefinic petrochemicals also includes 95% pure n-BUTENE 2 ($CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$).

We will also welcome inquiries from current and prospective users of

BUTADIENE • DIISOBUTYLENE
TRIISOBUTYLENE

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .54 - —
"B" lb. .53 - —
"C" lb. .52 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .54 - —
"B" lb. .53 - —
"C" lb. .52 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650-
dms., l.c.l lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2630- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760- —
tanks lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1600- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works lb 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .51 - .95
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Celery seed oil, bots lb. 13.00 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis. bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride 48% dms. dlvd lb .30 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO. fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. Nominal,
Roman, cs. lb. 2.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated NF, fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms. 5-ton lots, works in. .26½- .32½
fib dms. smaller lots works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal bone (see Bone black)
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 96.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 84 00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF cns lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855 —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0969- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls, frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 16¼- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70% dms. c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns. t.c.l., works lb. 71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12¼- .13¾
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt, alld. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .76 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs. same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP., dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comL bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb 0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms, ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate fib dms, frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms. frt adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .82 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. 1.02 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Extra, bots., cs. lb. 5.05 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - 1.00
Java-type, dms. lb. .57 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. t.c.l., works, ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse. net-ton. 60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .43 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25

CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs., or fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purit., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar crude, resale for soins., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate 60-61% Co, dms. dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% kgs. ex whse lb 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd. 32.1% Co. kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms. dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .99 - 1.04
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .15½- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .14½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., t.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½- .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb 20 22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 —
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .40 - .80
Copaiba oil, cns lb 1.75 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l. works lb .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3190- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .3340- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3680- .3980
Copper cyanide, tech, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .26½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42¾- —
Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .40½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .38½- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1805- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.55 -14.05
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.95 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 25.15 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.15 -29.15
Copper, undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 —

Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 197.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 192.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.50 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1823- .1850
tanks lb. .1623- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret. dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
non-ret dms. t.c.l 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 59.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11⅜- —
tanks, Valley lb. .11⅛- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10¾ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅞ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16⅞- .17⅛
tanks lb. .14⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms. works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb .02¾ -
Coumarin, NF cryst., dms lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF bls lb 85 90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)
Creosote carbonate, NF bots, chys., lb 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
crude soln 80% tanks, works, gal. .192 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF bots, chys lb 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms incl. t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb .145 —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2-97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb .14½- —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
o-Cresol, 25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis lb .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks dlvd lb .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b., works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .29
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs or more, works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb .95 —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms. c.l. works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .33 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 7.50 -14.00
Cutch extract, 35% tannin bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton 96 00 - —
Indust, grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 98% tech dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —

Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .25½- —
dms., t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

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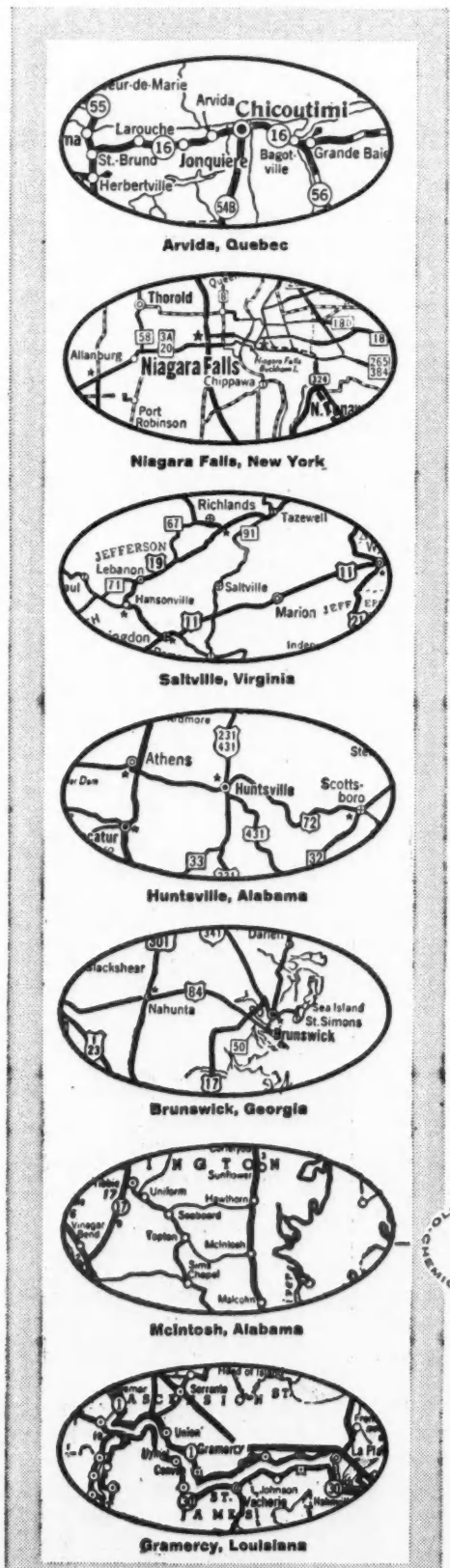
2,4-D, tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l. works lb. .43 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .48 .52
tanks, works lb. .42 —
Dammar gum Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped bgs lb .13 .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs lb 17¾ 20
Siam, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .37 - .42
No. 2, bgs lb. .31 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb No stocks
dust, bgs lb .17 19
seeds, bgs lb No stocks
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 —
DDD tech flake grd. tib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 .47
fib. dms. t.c.l. works lb. .46 .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 21 —
Perfume grade bots lb 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P paper bags., c.l., t.l. works ton. 51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l. works ton. 69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs., works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton. 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms. t.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .793
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tank cars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —

Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. t.t.l. dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb 30 —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —

Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65¼- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.03 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms. works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT)
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb 15½ —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb 13 —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb 05 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 06 —
tanks, works lb 03 —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works lb 54 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 55 —
tanks, works lb 52 —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate fib dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .60 —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb .34 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 35 —
tanks, same basis lb 31½ —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb 27 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb 28 —
tanks, same basis lb. 24½ —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb 45 —



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6197

Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom. dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP bots gram. 4.35 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycollic acid, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms. works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate ens lb 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb .69½- —
tanks dlvd 100% basis lb 66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
10-gal ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 - —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —

N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.36 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C. dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
45°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentine, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade ens. lb. .85 - .95
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¼- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton.76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, ens lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, ens lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 ens lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 4 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ens lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens lb.10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd, Nos.
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No.
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
183 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.93 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
691 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 2.26 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb 2.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb 2.92 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.48 - —
Oil black ZBD lb 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.63 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Tanners, bbls lb .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .88 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .83 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .80 - .85
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .80 - .80
Powd., dms oz. .80 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn, USP bots., 100 gram lots, gram. .88 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Erigeron oil, ens lb 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz.72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots oz.67.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies. gal.20.58 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid. dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.21.70 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, ens lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, anhydrite, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns lb 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl) hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. l.c. dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, chys., works lb 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms. l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-napthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0529
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —

Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .83 - 1.05
NF, rectified, 80-85%. dms. lb. .70 - 1.20
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb. 9.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07¾- —
Ferric acetaate, soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5 75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt, equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst. dms. works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lt. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII. soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .63 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.33 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., cns lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., mennaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 62.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .67 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd. bbls bxs lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.00 -20.75
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb. 11.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 14.00 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .15½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech. 50% dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
85 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. 17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 26 - —
237-266 bgs., c.l. dlvd lb 28 - —
267-298 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l. dlvd lb 32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. 34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb 36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. 44 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.00 - —
fib dms. 25-lb lots, frt alld. lb 2 05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots.gram. .43 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .18½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E. tanks lb. .16½- .17
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.l.f lb. .17 - —
Glycerine nat. refd. USP CP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb 29 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .26¾- —

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Sulfuric Acid • Methanol

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Glycerine, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)
Glyoxal, 30% dms c.l. works lb .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root NF, tested bls. —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Graphite, amorph, powd., bgs. fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .29 - 31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾ - .08¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. 15¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾ - .18¾
extra winter, strained dms. c.l. lb. 18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 19¼ - .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb 19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l lb 20¾ - 22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb 45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst. dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil cns lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

B acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green bls lb 70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. 16¼ - —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25-lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½ - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ - .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks dlvd lb. .27¼ - —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra, c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots., extra cs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.90 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming in those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 35% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd. 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98% tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .82½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago, lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.80 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, sculfur, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol bots, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
dms. dlvd lb 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms lb. 2.02 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP, dms lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform NF dms. kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.15
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.00 - —
Irish moss bleached prime bls lb. .23 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼ - —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼ - —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l. dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di, or Tri-)
Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib. dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms. works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd. bbls., same basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs. lb. .30 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar NF dms lb .43 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd. fib dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½ - .17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd., bbls. lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .28 - .30
Kech acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal .1550 -
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375 -
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1780 - .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1830 - .2790
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald lb. .1880 - .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .1938 - .2880
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038 - .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 - .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138 - .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188 - .4775
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740 -
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790 -
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840 -
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890 -
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625 -
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .4675 -
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725 -
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775 -
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 13.10
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .83 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½ - —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt. equald lb 15¼ - —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ¼c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
fib. dms. 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous dms. works lb 23 - 25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .13 - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb 35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns lb 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb 60 - —
Lauric acid, 90% dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb 27½ - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 65½ - —
dms., l.t.l. works lb 66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. .95 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium bls lb 75 - 80
Ord., bls. lb 25 - 40
Select, bls. lb 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 9.00
38-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 - 13.00
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Lead acetate NF cryst., gran., powd lb .34½ - —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½ - —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½ - —
powd. bbls. lb. .26½ - —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate)
Lead chloride, dms lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York, lb. .1075 -
St. Louis lb. .1055 -
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
Lead nitrate bbls lb. .26¼ - —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis, lb. .1320 -
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1420 -
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1335 -
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1435 -
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼ - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .40 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .18 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½ - —
Solid, 30% Pb dms. lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .19
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .18
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
dl-Leucine, dms. works lb. 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ -
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 8.50 - 13.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.05 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 - 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 4.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 2.85

Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 • —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .30 • —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, Mills. ton 57.50 • —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton 48.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .1690- —
dms., l.c.l., New York. lb. .1790- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1340- —
tanks, New York lb. .1490- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1530- .1550
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2330- —
Linseed pitch dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, comt. powd., bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .67 • —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 • .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works lb. 9.50 • —
Lithium hydroxide monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 • —
Lithium manganite dms. works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l. works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms. works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 • —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .45 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 • .39
Logwood extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 9.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 • —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls. lb. 2.45 • —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 2.10 • —
siftings, bls. lb. 2.05 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah Wash ton 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12¼- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb. 14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works. ton 55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 • —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 8.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37½- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech. dms. lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 • —
Manganese acetate dms., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
Smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross tor net, works ton 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 • —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 • —
dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthonate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton. 97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 • —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs. c.l. ex dock ton. 67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 • .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 • .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 • .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —

Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .03
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione USP bots gram 044 05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride NF cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.96 • —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red NF X fib dms. lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 • —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 • —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 • —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 238.00 -242.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 • —
Methanol, syn., zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 • —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .35 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.25 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 • —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .26 • .34½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 • 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .63 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .83 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret dms, any quantity works lb. .10 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate 6lb dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard cns. dms. lb. 4.05 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. 1.12 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb 6lb dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies. lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frieght alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld E lb. .08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 • —
whi'e 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-60 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —

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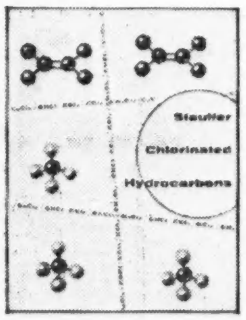
METHYLENE CHLORIDE

At a time when this broadly useful intermediate and raw material is often in short supply, your records should show that Stauffer has huge and growing facilities for the manufacture of Methylene Chloride.

The Stauffer plant at Louisville supplies Methylene Chloride in drums of 600 pounds net capacity... in tank trucks... in tank cars of 4000, 8000 and 10,000 gallons... and in barges. Drum shipments are also made from warehouse stocks at Chicago, Houston, Akron, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Niagara Falls.

Stauffer Methylene Chloride meets the highest standards of purity.

Stauffer can also supply you with Carbon Bisulfide, Perchlorethylene, Trichlorethylene, Carbon Tetrachloride and Chloroform. An informative brochure on Stauffer Chlorinated Hydrocarbons will be sent on request. Kindly advise on your letterhead if you would care to have a copy.



stauffer means service

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

380 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y.

Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.

P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25	—
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.25	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.25	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	—
Newark	gal.	.29	—
New York, dlvd.	gal.	.30½	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2725	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169	—
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	12875	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	14.5	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.20½	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.14	.1475
tanks, New York	gal.	.18	—
Molybdated orange, bbls	lb.	48	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works	lb.	1.15	—
Tech., dms., works basis Mo content	lb.	1.39	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.983	—
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.33	.335
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
30-33% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis.	lb.	.29	—
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis.	lb.	.29	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	—
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb	3.05	—
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd	lb.	1.07	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)			
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)			
Montan wax, dom. refd. bgs	lb.	.29	.30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb.	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb	4.70	5.30
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	5.35	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb	5.45	—
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	1.45	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10¾	—
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms.	lb.	.17½	Nom
Myristic acid, dms.	lb.	.23	.25½
tanks	lb.	.22⅜	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	44.00	45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	50.00	51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock.	ton.	65.00	66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Myrrh gum, cs.	lb.	.50	.55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	.15½
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal.	.13875	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	15.5	—
Newark	gal.	.20½	—
New York	gal.	.20½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks	frt equald	lb	.06¼	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.04	—
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	11¾	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	6.50	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)			
2-Naphthol-3,6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt alld	lb	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Fobias acid)			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib dms.	lb	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	.33
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	.31
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.35	—
fib dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram	.40	—
Neroli oil, NF French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.53	2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.68½	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.78¼	.85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.37	.45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	72	.73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	74	—
Nickel nitrate bbls. works	lb	32½	.33⅛
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.83	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	.36
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.20	—
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt alld	lb	1.03	—
Nicotinic acid USP dms. dlvd	kilo	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼	—
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	3.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l. works, E	100 lbs	6.03	6.85
38° Be. cbys. c.l. works, E.	100 lbs	6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l. works E	100 lbs	6.55	7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs	7.05	7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works. E	100 lbs	7.55	8.35

What Blockson Service Means

In Texas, New England, beyond the Rockies... you'll find Blockson customers within a stone's throw from some local phosphate source. Ask any of them why they favor Blockson and you get pretty much the same answer.

"Blockson ships us the phosphates when we want them."

A typical phone call to Blockson shows you what they mean:

An East Coast buyer phones collect to order a mixed car of phosphates, and includes Sodium Silicofluoride and Sodium Fluoride in the car.

"How soon can I get that car?"

"Hold the phone...We'll move the car for you tomorrow — usual routing. We'll wire the car number and trace it... You can look for it Thursday."

This is ordinary routine at Blockson, but it is extraordinary in two important particulars.

FIRST: *At our end, the entire sales, service and traffic operation was handled on the buyer's first and only phone call. There was no cross correspondence, no branch-to-home-office time lag.*

SECOND: *The buyer talked only to one man. This man has the job of taking the red tape out of sales, service and shipping.*

Incidentally, if the buyer had phoned to change, add to, or re-route his order, he would get the same spot service.

Such routine promptness in speeding your chemicals to you is almost without parallel in a company that does so large a volume as Blockson. That's because we use organization to clear the decks instead of cluttering them.

We can put this organization to work for you. Try us.

BLOCKSON IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate Crystalline • Monohydrate
- Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
- Disodium Phosphate Crystalline • Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate Anhydrous • Monohydrate
- Sodium Polyphos*
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Fluoride
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer
- C-29 Sequestering Agent
- Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)
- Hydrofluoric Acid
- Sulfuric Acid

*Sodium Hexametaphosphate—Sodium Tetraphosphate

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION — BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Nitric acid, 38.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
carboys, extra, l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	.40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.39½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½-	.42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls. c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald	unit.	1.10	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.50	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works,	unit-ton.	2.60	.50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropopane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.30	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.43	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.10	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	1.85	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, ens	lb.	11.65	15.75
West Indian, dms.	lb.	11.65	15.75
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.12	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.16	—

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.40	.95
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., ems., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c higher			

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.17¾-	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.16½-	.19
tanks	lb.	.14	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.18½-	.18¾
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.14¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.50	2.65
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP ens	oz.	19.20	19.45
gran., ens.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., ens	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, ens., dms	lb.	No stocks	
California, ens., dms	lb.	2.35	2.60
Florida, ens., dms.	lb.	1.95	2.30
Messina, ens	lb.	3.85	5.85
West Indian, ens., dms	lb.	2.50	3.85
Sweet, dist., ens., dms.	lb.	.90	1.25
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet	lb.	.25	.30

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, ens	lb.	1.80	2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.68	—
Verona, ens	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.44	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.90	Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾-	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, ens. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
ens., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.14	.15
tanks	lb.	.11¾-	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	13¾-	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, ens	lb.	4.00	6.00
Papain, purified	lb.	9.00	12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, ens., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
ens., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, ens	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.31	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.37	.47
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).			
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).			
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).			
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).			
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).			

Only Exchange Brand Orange Oil goes so far!

Because it comes only from California oranges, richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents. It is made and guaranteed by the Sunkist Growers, whose experience and skills in citrus-product manufacture are unmatched.

You insure your reputation on the flavor of your product. You safeguard it by using only Exchange Brand Orange Oil, U.S.P. You can depend on it to turn out a superior product—batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil —in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of your finished goods that you cannot afford to pay less.

EXCHANGE BRAND ORANGE OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N. Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-ChlorophenoD.
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.33 - —
Paraffin, cruoe, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., ... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 4.30 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP. (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.65.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16½ —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .22 - .22½
tanks ..... lb. .20 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, ens. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more..lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, spot, bgs. lb. .27¼- —
Lampong, black, bgs..... lb. .27¼- —
Sarawak, black, bgs. ..... lb. .27¼- —
Red, Funtuas, spot, bgs. ....lb. .33 - —
Gondars, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. ....lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .43 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp USP bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.95
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste bbls., frt. alld..... lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, ens., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.. lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .16¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., same basis..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.33 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots ..... lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., ens. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. 76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms., 1,000-lb lb lots works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms lb 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms ..... lb 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97% 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol dms. c.l. works lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb 38½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb 23¾ - 26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb .20 - Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. 22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots, works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works ... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 18.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

ENJAY OLEFINS

- TETRAPROPYLENE
- TRIPROPYLENE

The basic ingredients in many detergents are Enjay Olefins: Tetrapropylene and Tripropylene. They have been used with great success in making detergents for both domestic and industrial applications.

Enjay Olefins—like all Enjay petrochemicals—are known throughout industry for their uniform purity and high quality. And—expert technical assistance is available to help you with your detergent processing problems. For top quality, dependability, and the choice of a complete line of petrochemicals, specify Enjay.

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ENJAY
Pioneer in Petrochemicals

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION on specifications and characteristics of these and many other high-quality petrochemicals, contact the nearest Enjay office. Shipments will be made from conveniently located distribution points in tank car, truck or 55-gal. drum quantities.

Phosphate Rock—Saltcake

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton 5.51 • —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l. same basis long-ton 6.16 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, long-ton. 7.16 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk. same basis long-ton. 8.16 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 • 9.35
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 • 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 • 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 • —
Phosphorus, amorph red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 • .57
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 3.45 • —
Resinated bbls. same basis lb 3.00 • —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 • —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.95 • —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 • —
Water dispersable bbls. lb 1.71 • —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32¼- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 95% dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .85 • —
Tech. bbls lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP lots oz. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .32½- —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 • 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 • 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York, lb. .173 —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .185 • —
dms., dlvd. lb. .189 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 • —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 • —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root bls. lb 2.50 • —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 • —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt, allwd lb. 1.07 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.09 • —
Piperazine hexahydrated, 44%, dms., frt. allwd lb. .88 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 • —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 • —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd. E lb 4.50 • 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 58.00 -70.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 15.60 -16.10
Poke root ols. lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 • .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots works. lb. .42 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 • .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb. .26 • —
Nubs bgs lb. .37 • .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Danish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Polish, bgs. lb. .33 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 • —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 8.70 • —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lbs .31 • .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb .22 • —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 • —
Potassium bichromate gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .18 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .18½ 19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms. c.l. .40 • —
dms. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 • .62
Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls. kgs lb. .39 • .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., calcined, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Potassium chlorate cryst. dms. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .14 • .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst. works dms. 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 • —
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 • —
bgs. c.l., works ton. 33.50 • —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms. lb .20 • .22
gran., dms. lb .21 • .23
powd. dms lb .24 • .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb .50 • .50½
Potassium citrate, USP gran. dms. lb. .43 • —
Powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 • .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 • —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .65 • —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., works lb. .30 • —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 • —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 • —
Potassium iodide, 250-lb. dm. lb. 1.43 • —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 • .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 • —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 • —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 • .32
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 22.90 -24.10
Granular, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .3005- .3205
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 • —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 • 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 • .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 • —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 • .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .28 • .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 • .21
Potassium pyropnosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.80 —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms or more works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms. frt alld. E lb. .755 • .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contrated for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 • .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 • .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF cryst., dms., works lb. .96 • .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 • .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 • —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran. or powd. dms. c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
fib dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch potato)
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride USP dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 2.83 —
dms. 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane indust. tanks, group 3. gal. .05 —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works lb 3.90 • 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 • 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 • —
bots. smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -58.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 • .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 • .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .39 • —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots. lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 • —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 • —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 • —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 • 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 • —
purif. 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 • —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 218.00 • —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 • 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 • 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 • —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 • —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 • —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 • —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 • —
Quinine bisulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 • .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .32 • —
Quinine sulfate USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 • —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 • —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 • —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 • —
Rauwolfia serpentina root powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 • —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

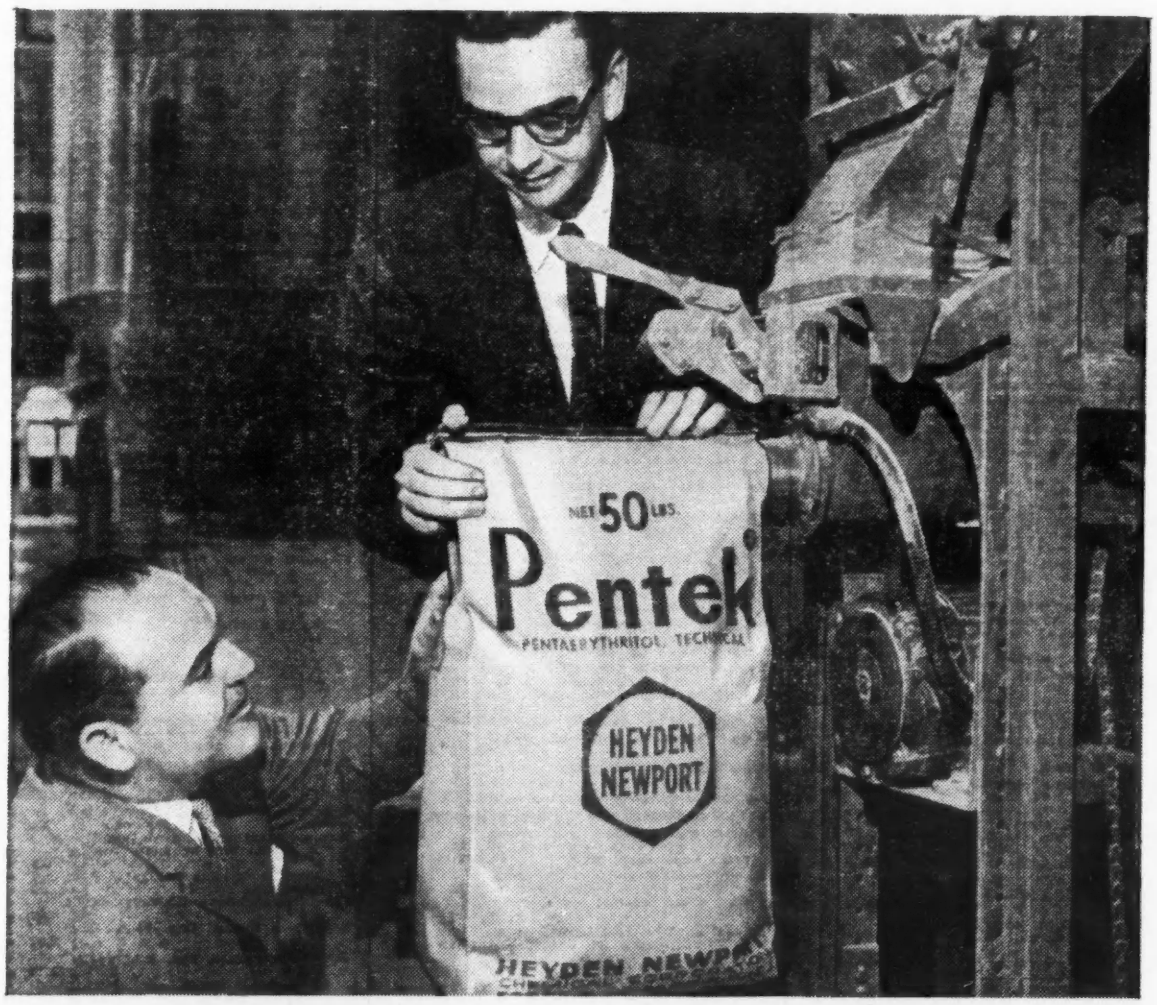
Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders NF powd. bbls lb. 35 40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 • 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms. works lb 2.75 • —
powd., dms. works lb 2.95 • —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 • —
Rhatany root bgs. lb. .15 • .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb 6.00 • —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 • —
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 33.00 -39.00
Synthetic lb. 15.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 30 • —
Powd., bgs. lb. .38 • —
Riboflavin, USP tin dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 40.00 • —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo 130.00 • —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 • —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF cns. dms. lb. 1.05 • 1.65
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 • 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., 2-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 • —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 • 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 16.50 • —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 • —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 • —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 • —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 • .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb. 2.50 • —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb. 1.60 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 • 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1835- .1895
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1635- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 • .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 • —
Sage, Greek, bgs lb. .14 • —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 • .40
Italian, cns. lb. .15 • —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 • 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 • 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 • .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .09 • .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 • 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, tin, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .53½- —
100 lbs. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55½- —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 • —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 • —

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs.	lb.	.53	.56
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	14.00	-14.75
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.50	.75
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50	—
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.25	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.53	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.93	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½	—
Purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	.33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.10	—
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb.	.17	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.30	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	- .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15½	—
Lebanese hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, shtpt., bgs.,	lb.	.24½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.38	- .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.36	- .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	- .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	No Stocks	
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.43	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works, ex whse.	ton	45.00	-55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	- .30½
tanks works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.88⅝	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.89½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.90	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.91	—
Silver nitrate CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.63¼	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	.63⅜	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64½	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	45.00	-60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.35	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs.		3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.93	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	—
Liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.80	—
Soda, sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.36	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.36½	—
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works,	lb.	.17½	—
dms., less than ton lots, works,	lb.	.18	- .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00	—
bots., 500-gram bots	kilo.	11.50	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.93	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- .14⅛
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	- 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 330-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works,	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	- .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.14¾	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¼	- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1013	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1063	- .1190
Sodium citrate anhyd. dms.	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran. dms	lb.	.26½	- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms	lb.	.29½	- .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher			
Sodium cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots	lb.	.193	—
dms. over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots.	lb.	.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250 lb. dms. works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.18¾	—
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13¼	—
bgs. smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430	—
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate (60-lb fib. dms.	lb.	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate refd. dms.	lb.	.84	—
Tech., dms., bgs.	lb.	.37	- .39
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works.	lb	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.24¾	—
Sodium hydroxide NF, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots.	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)			
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd. photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.50	- 8.01
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.89	- 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.60	—
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.03	—

From Heyden Newport



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Where tradition meets tomorrow in chemical progress

Sodium Hyposulfite Pentahydrate—Tall Pitch

Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate edible 60%, cbys., dms works lb .26½ —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 19 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .19½ .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb .18 —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton 155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate bgs. c.l. works ton 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse ton 273.50 - —
Sodium metallic bricks c.l. works, lb. 19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works, 100 lbs 6.03 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
gran., fib dms lb 17½ .18
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb .92 .96
Cryst. dms. works frt alld lb .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 45.25 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 49.75 - —
ton 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite USP bbls., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate 98% bgs. works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para aminobenzoate (see Sodium p aminobenzoate)
Sodium para aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, brt quets. bgs c.l. works, frt. equald lb .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 27½ 34
Pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb 26 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb 27½ 34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ 33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate NF, tech., ogs., c.l., works lb 19 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. lb. .53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic dodecahydrate bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs 9.45 - 10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs 11.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs l.c.l. dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd Zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn Mo. (except St Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31 and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks works 100 lbs 1.90 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid 1:3.2 bgs works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate dms. works frt alld. E lb. .608 - .668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls works lb 22 —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII dried, powd. dms lb 22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 30.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works E. frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. l.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l. works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate CP dms. lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd. dms. 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF cryst. bbls. lb .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate tech (see Sodium hyposulfite)
Sodium titanate ctns. c.l., works, lb .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less works lb .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb dms c.l. frt alld. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
10-lb. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate powd., 1:3.2, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate tech. bgs. dlvd E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F b.r. 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
319°-348°F b.r. 16.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
362°-412°F b.r., 17.5°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F b.r. 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F b.r., 38°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F b.r. 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
221°-278°F b.r. 34.8°C m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 24°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
283°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
357°-403°F. b.r., 34°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .36 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton 57.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09⅞- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1453- .1475
tanks lb. .1253- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1403- .1425
tanks lb. .1203- —
salad, dms lb. .14½- .14¾
tanks lb. .12½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 4.60 - 5.85
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .17
tanks lb. .1450- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .16
tanks lb. .1350- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, crns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white bls lb. .16 - .18
White powd. bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride anhyd. dms., works lb. .965 - 1.459
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83½- .84½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.021 - 1.041
Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .08¾- .10
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starrgrass root (see Aletris root).
Staves acre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .18½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15½- .18
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18¼- .20¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF cryst., 150-lb. fib dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more works, lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., works, lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk lb. .1262- —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1512- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1712- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styroly acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67½- .72½
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots, tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole NF X, powd. dms kilo 5.50 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo 6.05 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton. 23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton. 25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99.100% tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works. ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton 38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04¼
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton 40.00 - —

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¾	.12
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¾	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¾	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.03½	—
special, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10	.10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.13½	.16
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.15½	.18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms. c.l	lb	14½	—
dms. l.c.l	lb	15½	17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.95	3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk	unit-ton.	7.25	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	8.50	—
Tannic acid, N.F., fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.06	2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.96	2.01
Tech, dms.	lb	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb	7.50	9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, nos., whse	lb.	.10½	.11½
Siamese first quality, same basis.	lb.	.07	.07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms. c.l., frt equald	gal.	.53½	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.55½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.47½	—
25-29%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal	.50	—
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis	gal.	.75	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	gal	.65	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms. c.l.	lb	.49	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, shipt	lb	.49½	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50	—
100-lb. dms.	lb	.51	—
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs	lb.	.40	.44
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate, NF, crystl., powd., 100-lb. fib dms	lb	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms	lb.	.61	.70
Prime, dms	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots	gram.	No prices	
Testosterone proprionate, USP	gram.	No prices	
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb	14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.20½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.62	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, cns., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.54½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.51	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
dms. l.c.l. or t.l.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb	.35	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.34½	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.35½	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.36½	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.37½	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb	.34	—
tanks, dlvd W of Denver	lb	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb	7.50	10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms	lb	4.50	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms	lb.	4.75	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms	lb	3.65	—
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms	kilo.	40.00	—
USP ampule grade, fib dms.	kilo.	42.00	—
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	40.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb	72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb	74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.20	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis	lb	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.33	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb	2.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	275.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.14	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	2.25
white, cns.	lb.	2.20	2.60
Tech., white, cns	lb	40	1.85
Thymol, fib dms	lb	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.93	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Titanium, dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00	—
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	ton.	205.00	—
bgs. ton lots, same basis.	ton.	215.00	—

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	28½	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	6.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.81	—
d-a Tocopherols mixed, NF, conc pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00	—
dl-a Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
33⅓% dry powd., bots	kilo.	40.65	42.50
o-Toluidine, base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.45	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.45	—
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	3.10	4.35
Toluene, coaltar, industl. nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	—
Toluene, petroleum, industl., tanks, E. of Rockies	gal.	.25	.32
o-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
o-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.17	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.54	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.93	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs. works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.10	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No prices	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35	—
Totaquine 100 oz. lots, cns.	oz.	.43	—

Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb	.22	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. works	lb	.23	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	3.50	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb	3.40	—
No. 3, cs	lb	3.00	3.10
USP, powd. bbls.	lb	1.25	1.38
Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	.39	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.37	—
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.985	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.995	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.96	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver	lb.	42½	—
non-ret, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt alld E of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.52½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.13¼	—

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.

QUALITY

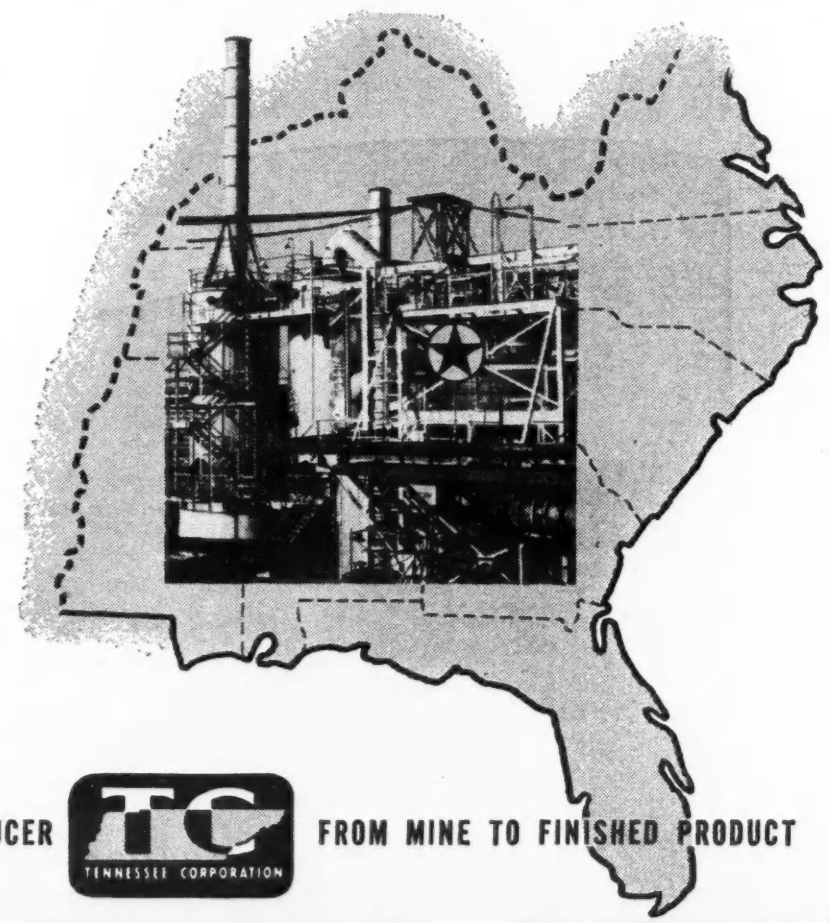
RELIABILITY

ABUNDANCE

RAPID SERVICE

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

VARIETY OF GRADES AND STRENGTHS



A BASIC PRODUCER TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION FROM MINE TO FINISHED PRODUCT

SULFURIC ACID

TENNESSEE CORPORATION, The Southeast's Leading Sulfuric Acid Supplier

Whether your Sulfuric Acid requirements are an occasional tank car or large tonnages, check with Tennessee before making your decision. You will find our acid attractively priced, high in quality, consistently available and backed by outstanding customer service gained through years of growth and experience.

Our complete control of raw materials from mine to finished product allows our total independence from elemental sulfur and enables Tennessee Corporation to accommodate and ship large tonnages of acid quickly and with minimum notice.

The sulfur contained in the ore we process yields Virgin Sulfuric Acid of highest quality free from organic matter, very low in iron, and in no way contaminated from regenerated or spent sulfuric acid sources.

TENNESSEE COPPER CO., DIVISION TENNESSEE CORPORATION, COPPERHILL, TENNESSEE, produces all commercial grades and strengths of Sulfuric Acid from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

We would welcome the opportunity to tell you our story. Call JAckson 3-5024 | Atlanta, Georgia, or write—

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

617-629 Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia

1,1,1-Trichloroethane—Vitamin K

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt. equald lb .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret cbys, works, frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb 43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb 41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb 38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb 21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. 52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. 49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works. lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red oils, works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tyrothricin USP bots gram .55 - .58
Tuscan red bbls. frt. equald lb .26 - .32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½

Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .30
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, ogs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs, works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust, bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks Belle W Va ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton 124.50 - —
37 grade tanks same basis ton 153.00 - —
Urethane USP dms. t.l. t.o.b. works lb 65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb 17 19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 —
Indian bgs lb .29 —
dl-Valine, dms, works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract powd, 63% tannin bgs. ex dock lb. 11 —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech dms. works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls, works lb 68½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.11.00 -11.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.10.80 -11.00
whole tins lb.11.00 -11.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs. works lb 0475- —
20% bgs. works lb 0525- —
25% bgs. works lb 0575- —
30% bgs. works lb 06 - —
35% bgs. works lb 0625- —
40% bgs. works lb 0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.12.25 -15.50
Haitian, cs. lb.10.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb 11 75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner bbls prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb 18 —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb .19 —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .125
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l. works lb 26 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 28 —
tanks, works lb 25 —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot 1.56 —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls, works lb .30 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb 47 —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls, works lb 1.40 —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)
Vitamin B12, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B12 activity gram.160.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B12, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K1, 25 gram bots. gram 4.50 - —

Finishes take a beating, too . . . when children are around. But junior's artwork wipes off clean, when the finish is skillfully formulated with the right vehicle and TITANOX* titanium dioxide white pigments.

TITANOX-RA, TITANOX-RA-50 and TITANOX-RA-NC are first choice for finishes. Here's why: they'll help you maintain the color, gloss, opacity and durability the finish must have for indoors or outdoors. And with all this, TITANOX pigments are outstanding in their working properties—adaptable to any type of mixing and grinding program. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

5732

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

*TITANOX is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation.

Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.....lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots New York or Chicago..lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls, ex dock ton.68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock—lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.12.25 —
Wheat starch (see Starch wheat)
White lead (see Lead white)
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns.... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate)
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb .16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..... lb .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil)
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns.....lb. 4.90 - 5.80

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md....gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. .....gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ....gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, crvst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C. m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks same basis ..... gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 3.03
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.,. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb .42 .43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

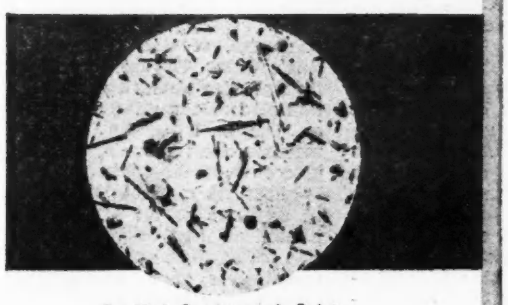
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

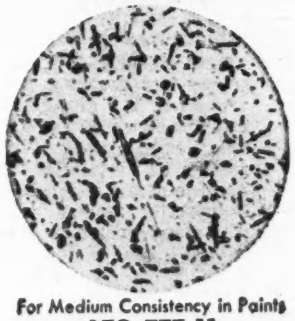
Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII dms. ....lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. .... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls. c.l. works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l. mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17¾- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld .... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms. frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns. c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb .03¼ —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb .04 —
bgs., smaller lots works lb .04½ —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works lb .04⅜ —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots works lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works lb 1.50 —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .63 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .35½- —

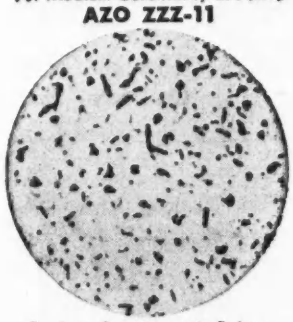
AZO



For High Consistency in Paints
AZO ZZZ-22



For Medium Consistency in Paints
AZO ZZZ-11



For Low Consistency in Paints
AZO ZZZ-33

AZO acicular zinc oxides are free from detrimental colloidal fines, produce exceptional weathering properties in exterior paints, and are resistant to hard settling during shelf storage. For general use in the production of paints and enamels.

1ST

American Zinc was the first, *and is still the only* producer of acicular lead-free zinc oxides covering a wide range of oil absorptions from high to low *and including the intermediate ranges.*

acicular
ZINC OXIDE
gives paint
Extra durability

Forty years ago, American Zinc produced the original acicular lead-free zinc oxide that received wide acceptance by the paint industry and led the way over the years to improved durability from zinc oxide in exterior paints. AZO acicular zinc oxides are available over a wide range of oil absorptions to give you the required paint consistency.

ALL AZO PAINT GRADE ZINC OXIDES AVAILABLE AS AZODOX (De-Aerated)

AZODOX has twice the apparent density, half the dry bulk. Faster handling, easier storing, quicker mixing.

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The Case of the Railroads

President Eisenhower has signed into federal law a congressional pronouncement with a more or less direct purpose of helping the country's railroads make up, or at least reduce, their financial deficiencies. It is a two-handed helper. On one side it makes it easier for a railroad to borrow money—which cannot be more than quite temporarily helpful. On the other side it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission extended authority with the objective of making it easier for a railroad to discontinue unprofitable services and to make changes in its rates. An early—and disturbing—grasping of that new freedom of action has terminated at least two lines of commuter ferry service between New Jersey and New York. That action makes it quite clear that the railroads look with much more favor upon their new opportunity to cut out unprofitable operations than they attach to that of easier borrowing—and further indebtedness. The views of the public will come into manifestation after perhaps as long a time as it took the federal lawmakers to work out the scheme of "help." What that will do to voting in November is anybody's guess.

Big noises are already being made by the socialistically inclined in promotion of the nationalization of the rail service of the nation. They point to results got in other countries along that line, even presenting a somewhat over-colored picture of the movement in Canada. But, there is a stronger feeling that it would take much time to work out a practicable plan before or after determining what federal agency—or agencies—should have the administrative and operative jobs and what congress might hit upon as the rule of relations between that management and labor. That, of itself, is a big factor in railroad operations—and financial conditions. According to certain railroad officials, the newly provided easier borrowing capacity would in largest part be nullified by pending legislation that would set up increases in pensions and other benefits for employees. "Featherbedding" is another costly drain in operating costs; but there is no reason to believe that, even under nationalized operation, it would be possible to follow the recent action of the metropolitan New York Transit Authority in removing more than five hundred "second conductors" in its program of changing subway trains from two-conductor to one-conductor staffing.

There is much more potentiality of real relief for the railroads in their several pending merger plans than there could be in any scheme of governmental help—although much relief could be got if state and local governments would adopt a more reasonable and realistic attitude in their taxing of railroad property. That, however, is far too much to expect in these days of ever-increasing public spending—especially for such things as highways to facilitate and promote competition for the railroads. Of course, it will have to be expected that any such merger plans will run into somebody's antagonistic interpretation and application of the antitrust laws.

The public at large sees the troubles of the railroads in the derailments, collisions, and wrecks of other kinds which have recently been getting more and more into publicity space. But, the real basic trouble is loss of traffic. That is not so much a matter for governmental consideration, to say nothing of governmental relief, as it is a business problem, and it should be dealt with primarily by business methods. The national business organizations of this country should set up a conference on railroad problems. That conference should get right down to the bottom of the loss of traffic—and find out that it could do nothing about it, in the light of the recent decision in a five-year antitrust suit in which the railroads of the Northeast were charged with conspiring to destroy long-haul truck competition. But, such a conference could find a way to carry out the suggestion made by a railroad executive several months ago that the railroad systems of this country be consolidated until their number was reduced to not more than twenty. His support of that suggestion covered all angles—including that of employment—in reaching a conclusion that it would save a billion dollars annually.

Whatever might be the size of the financial outcome, it would be on the plus side insofar as the public is concerned. In view of a recent official criticism of financial rules and regulations and consequent spendings by the army, at least as much of a minus showing could be looked for under a nationalization plan.

The nation needs adequate railroad service. But, it should not have to pay through the nose to get it. Neither should those who must finance that paying be compelled to shell out for costs of destructively competitive subsidies in anything like the $5,700,000,000 last year, $6,250,000,000 this year, and $7,100,000,000 next year, in highway spending which, at least in the view of the administrator, is "expected to help speed recovery from the business recession." Speeding always costs more than it is worth.

Needs in the Far East

Along about the middle of next month, the foreign minister of Japan is scheduled to make an official visit with the Secretary of State in Washington. Conditions in the East being what they are—and might be—there can be no assurance that he will get there. But, if he does, the topic of discussion will most likely be more commercial than political in its economic aspects. Japan is faced with what it regards as an urgent necessity to expand its foreign markets. It has no hopes for that in the direction of the United States. It is conducting a strong selling campaign to keep ahead of communist China in the latter's rapidly developing industrial activity, and it is investing heavily in Asia, Africa, and South America. It is on the investing side that it is expected to seek financial aid in the United States; because its available capital falls far short of the goals which it has in mind.

There are many reasons why this country should get into a sort of partnership with Japan in the latter's endeavor to get a position in Southeast Asia competitive with that of red China. An alternative, not favorable to the United States, could be a forced recognition of that mighty communistic power by Japan for self-preservation.

In another Far Eastern country, that possibility has been ruled out, at least for the time being. The president of the Philippines has ruled out trade with communist China in reply to a suggestion by a Manila official who had visited that country that the two engage in government-to-government trade. But, the Philippines also needs and seeks new markets in its promotion of industrial-commercial development. It is the desire of its president that those markets be found in the free world—but there could be a necessity for what he considers undesirable relations if the free world does not respond to his country's endeavors. And that response must be led by the United States. There is evidence that that leading will be—as it should—in large part private, rather than governmental. It was reported by the Philippine Central Bank about ten days ago that an agreement had been reached with five banks in New York and one on the West coast for short-term credits totaling $70,000,000 to finance the importing of raw materials essential to the Philippine industrial development program. Japan is reported to have loaned the Philippines $50,000,000 to build the multi-purpose Marikina dam.

Another opportunity to do good by its friends in the Far East is offered to the United States—as a people as well as a government—when the finance minister of New Zealand visits this country next month. One of his endeavors will be to get a short-term loan of $56,000,000 to lessen the burden of his country's trade deficit—something else in which the United States could be a mutually benefited friend. New Zealand also has a preference for private, rather than governmental, assistance. It is reported to desire to get the loan without being obliged to join the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

There are obvious reasons why US private enterprise should be ready and willing to take on the promotion of still closer friendships with the Far East. It is neither necessary nor wise to include among those reasons anything having to do with anything like a conflict in superiority with the Soviets.

Foreign Service Study Urged

There is nothing new for anyone at all familiar with the actual policies and performances of the agencies involved in the declaration by the Center of International Studies at Princeton University that there is an urgent need for a wide survey, especially in matters of personnel, of the foreign services of this country. The center urges that the federal administration dig to the bottom of conditions in those services and on the basis of its findings decide whether the various services should be placed under the coordination of the Department of State or be permitted to continue as an at least ganglingjointed attempt to get adequate effective cooperation among the direct representatives of that department and those of the Department of Commerce—and the numerous variously purposed other agencies now engaged in some sort of activity in some more or less definite area of foreign relations.

The objective of the recommended survey has been set up before by advocates of the establishment of a federal academy of foreign service. That idea has never got very far in the direction of materialization, presumably because of the somewhat overtly, mostly covertly applied pressure of those who stand to lose more or less of something—including income—should there be any change in the existing "system."(?) It is a most desirable objective, and it progressively becomes more and more a necessity as the need for adequate effective US participation in world affairs is increased by various external pressures.

Data cited by the international studies organization have it that more than 30,000 Americans are employed in the foreign services abroad. They have not disclosed how many—or rather how few—of the members of that personnel have even a working knowledge of the language of the country in which they are located. It is the general belief that most of the offices must rely extensively upon the services of native clerical help for the translation of communications. It is the belief of many of those who have experience with the consequences of that condition that the accuracy of translations of even basic topics of many communications is often open to question.

There is an urgent need for a survey of the services of the foreign agencies of the US government. There is a more urgent need that plans be laid for the acceptance and application of the findings of such a survey as the basis of a greatly needed reorganization of those services at all levels and in all areas of their objectives.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Shield as Evaporation Retarder Now Being Tested On Water Surfaces as Industry Men Watch Carefully.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The chemical industry will be awaiting with interest the results of some tests now being run by the Department of the Interior on Lake Hefner, near Oklahoma City, Okla., to find out if it is possible to reduce evaporation on a large body of water through the use of a chemical shield.

The chemical under study is hexadecanol, a nontoxic, insoluble, waxy solid which forms an invisible film one molecule thick on the water surface, thus providing a barrier to the water molecules and preventing them from leaving the water surface to escape in the air.

It has been demonstrated both scientifically and economically feasible to reduce evaporation by using the chemical on small ponds, but it is not known whether the same results can be obtained on large bodies of water where wind and wave action would break up the chemical film.

It is estimated that 11.5 million acre-feet of water are lost annually through evaporation from lakes and streams in the eleven western states and if 15 to 20 percent of this evaporation loss can be prevented it would be economically sound to attempt it.

US, USSR Scientific Exchange

Without a great amount of fanfare, the United States and Soviet Russia are engaging in a sizable program of exchange of technical information in the agricultural field. Six teams of US experts have been sent to Russia in the past two months and an equal number from Russia are now starting to arrive in this country.

The latest to go from this country is a group of specialists in veterinary science seeking information on basic and applied research relative to animal disesases and parasites. Other teams are interested in agricultural economics, plant materials that might be grown in this country, soils and water resources, mechanization of agriculture, and cotton growing and plant physiology.

The exchange of teams is under an agreement announced by the State department last January providing for a general program of exchanges in the cultural, technical and educational fields, including agriculture.

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical industry spokesmen were almost unanimous last week in agreeing that business was showing a definite upturn. Not only that, they found to their pleasant surprise that the third quarter—at least so far—hasn't been as bad as they thought it was going to be. They report, in fact, that since that bleak period around the Fourth of July, sales and production have generally trended upward. The first week in August, things really got going, they pointed out. This was chiefly owing to the end of vacation shutdowns.

Opinions are scattered on whether or not the Mideast crisis did anything for business. Some chemicals closely related to national defense got increased call—but nobody reported any material shortages.

The carbon dioxide price situation appears to be up in the air at present. One company raised the price of dry ice September 16. But another producer late last week had no comment on the increase.

Sellers of calcium chloride are ardently hoping for some dry weather. They say that sales have been far behind this summer, owing the wet weather in many areas.

One thing that has helped the dense soda ash market, producers agree, is the well sustained demand from the glass container industry. This has been during a time when flat glass inquiry has suffered.

The sulfur business has been off from last year's levels. Producers of ground rubbermakers' sulfurs are hoping for an upturn in auto output, which would in turn give a boost to the rubber industry.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 16 at 90.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.0 percent for the previous week, and 91.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 7 10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
104.69	104.69	104.59	103.75

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Business continues to improve—and sellers predict a further advance in sales within the next few weeks.

They base their optimism on the steadily climbing rate of steel output. Acid has been moving in good volume to steel and metal finishing industries, and so far, the third quarter promises to be better than the second.

Supplies of hydrochloric acid are still freely available, as they have been for the past several years. However, price schedules have held up fairly well in view of long supplies.

Hydrofluoric—A possible new use—in the manufacture of perchloryl fluoride—could boost volume of acid consumption, some sources report.

Perchloryl fluoride has been developed by a hydrofluoric acid producer for use as a liquid rocket fuel oxidizer. The material in combination with hydrazine, for instance, will produce an unusually good specific impulse of 270 at a chamber pressure of 500 psia (frozen equilibrium).

This material has advantages over liquid oxygen—which is now the most popular liquid fuel oxidizer. Perchloryl fluoride is liquid under moderate pressure, unlike oxygen.

Also, it is storable in liquid form without refrigeration, does not corrode common materials of construction such as steel, aluminum, brass and some plastics.

Of course, the HF market is doing well without the development of new products. The aerosol propellent market continues to boom, and large volumes of acid continue to move in this direction.

Atomic Energy Commission requirements are well sustained. Stainless steel, glass, petroleum alkylation and aluminum manufacture also are moderately to strongly active.

Phosphoric—Industrial demand for this acid is on the upgrade, following the end of midsummer vacation shutdowns. Producers believe that business will continue to improve for the balance of the third quarter.

Sulfuric—Steel output continues to creep upward, and the rayon industry is showing an increased degree of activity. The only soft spot at present appears to be the fertilizer market.

However, there is some feeling that orders for fertilizer manufacture will rise soon in anticipation of the fall planting season.

The keen price competition which has been in evidence in the Philadelphia-New York-Boston area for the last eighteen months to two years showed no signs of slackening last week. Otherwise, prices were considered steady.

The American Iron and Steel Institute last week estimated steel output at 1,678,000 tons, or 62.2 percent of capacity, as compared with actual output of 1,632,000 tons, or 60.5 percent of capacity the previous week.

A month ago last week, output was 1,546,000 tons. Production a year ago last week was 2,101,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—There continues to be a pickup in demand from the paper industry following summer vacation shutdowns. Water treatment inquiry remains good, owing to heavy rains in some areas.

Calcium Chloride—Some producers report that sales thus far this summer have fallen considerably below expectations. This has been chiefly due to wet weather.

They are hoping a dry spell during the latter part of the summer will serve to move calcium chloride for dust control on secondary roads.

Caustic Soda—Supplies continue in good balance, because chlorine output still isn't up to snuff. There has been a mild upturn in demand from rayon and textiles. Paper mills have also been active.

Chlorine—Weakness in some of chlorine's end uses has exerted a restraining influence on demand.

This is particularly true of the chlorinated solvents. Perchloroethylene, for instance, has been moving into the country from abroad in tanker compartments—amounting to a threat to price structures.

There hasn't been the expected call for water and sewage treatment this summer, either. This has been chiefly due to wet weather in many areas.

Lime—Current lime plant operations are continuing about the same as during the past three or four months.

However, since most vacation shutdowns have been completed, there seems to be some slight uptrend in demand. It is expected that September will show in increasing trend which should continue through the fourth quarter.

Carbon Dioxide—While one producer increased the price of dry ice to $85 per ton effective August 16, another producer had no comment to make on the price move. Hence, it was to be assumed that quotations for dry ice ranged from $80 to $85 per ton, depending on producer.

Potassium Nitrate—Domestic suppliers find themselves caught in a squeeze between lower-priced imported material and a decline in government orders.

Sodium Phosphates—Demand for detergent phosphates has shown a seasonal pickup following the slow summer period. While producers conceded that they would like to do more business, it was felt that the third quarter so far was beyond expectations, as far as sales were concerned.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during

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Heavy Chemicals

specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	June	May
Native production	383,664	415,115
Shipments	354,259	400,404
Sales*	342,362	433,088
Stocks†	4,661,649	4,620,347
Recovered production	48,039	49,579
Shipments	47,734	45,823
Sales*	55,364	46,744
Stocks†	160,873	168,198

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods:

Long Tons	April	March
Ore	.....	.....
In any form	20,072	48,979
Total	20,072	48,979
Dollar Value	*April*	*March*
Ore	.....	.....
In any form	$472,126	$1,098,932
Total	$472,126	$1,098,932

Tin Salts—Potassium stannate advanced to 75.5c. to 82.7c.; sodium stannate, 60.8c. to 66.8c., stannic chloride, 76.7c. to 77.7c., stannic oxide, $1.02 to $1.03; anhydrous stannous chloride, 96.5c. to $1.459; hydrous crystals, 83½c. to 84½c., and sulfate, $1.021 to $1.041.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	July	June
Production:		
Crude primary	216,542	214,283
Secondary	9,362	11,564
Refined	229,689	228,337
Shipments	220,801	240,825
Stocks	475,275	476,823
United States	*July*	*June*
Production:		
Crude primary	64,416	71,092
Secondary	8,704	10,980
Refined	110,130	107,918
Shipments	143,278	140,029
Stocks	232,494	231,373

Lead—Market was quiet after recent reductions. It was felt that the decline had not stimulated inquiry to any great extent.

Mercury—Metal was firm last week, quoted at $238 to $242 per flask, spot.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow range, and was quoted Friday at 95c. per pound, spot.

President Hits Controls, Still Likes Free Economy

President Eisenhower is still very much opposed to price and wage control. That, he made clear at his press conference last week.

Answering a reporter who contended that many people in the country are disappointed in him for not doing more about holding down rising prices, Mr. Eisenhower had this to say:

"I still believe that the free economy is a better way to fix the price levels than by government fiat."

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Chemical Industry Increased Activity in Second Quarter

The chemical industry stepped up its activity during the second quarter, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Chemical manufacturers' sales for May (seasonally adjusted) amounted to $1,865 million, the second successive month to show an increase, an uptrend which preceded that of all manufactures. Accompanying the uptrend in sales was a reversal of the previous decline in inventories.

Sulfuric acid production and consumption totals so far this year are below comparable figures for 1956 and 1957, but some trend toward increased volume is evident. Demand for chlorine is increasing.

In fertilizers, it is expected that in some areas usage increased in the 1957-58 season over the preceding year but in the southeast consumption will probably be down.

Although output of benzene by coke-oven producers and tar distillers was well below that of the first four months of last year, production from petroleum sources gained.

Aspirin production increased 36 percent in January-April over those months of 1957. Streptomycin output was up 44 percent in the same month, due partly to increased export demand.

Saline Water Program Now Up to President

The saline water conversion program is now up to the President. SJRES 135, authorizing construction of five experimental water conversion plants at an estimated cost of $10 million, cleared congress last week and was sent on to the White House.

The legislation, aimed at stepping up efforts of the Department of the Interior in its water desalting studies, called for the plants to conduct experiments on the conversion of seawater and other unpotable water for commercial, industrial, agricultural and other uses.

The entire program would be under Interior's Office of Saline Water, which was set up in 1952 to look into the problem of increasing the nation's water supply via desalting procresses.

Gulf Loading Facility Completed in Louisiana

Completion and full operation of a supertanker loading facility has been announced by Gulf Refining Company. The terminal is located at Ostrica,, La., a small town 75 miles south of New Orleans on the Mississippi river.

The new installation was added to existing T-2 tanker and barge handling dockage. Recent experience in loading supertankers of the Gulf marine fleet has shown that the terminal has set a United States record. A tanker of 32,500 dead weight tons was loaded in approximately six and one-half hours. A vessel this size, 604 feet long, will carry enough crude oil to supply the company's Port Arthur, Tex., refinery for nearly a full days' operations.

Plutonium Finds New Use As Nuclear Reactor Fuel

Plutonium is being used for the first time as a fuel to operate a nuclear reactor "at substantial power."

The disclosure, something of a scientific breakthrough, was made by Atomic Energy Commission last week.

The materials testing reactor at AEC's national reactor testing station in Idaho, normally fueled with uranium-235, is now operating on plutonium-239 at a power level of 5,000 thermokilowatts.

The reactor is now undergoing tests prior to operating later this month at a power level comparable with its designed power level of 30,000 kilowatts.

Lilly Names Production Man

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has named Joseph E. Marmon executive director of production. Mr. Marmon has been serving as president of Corn States Laboratories, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly. Succeeding Mr. Marmon as president of Corn States is Edward Buesking. Mr. Buesking has been Mr. Marmon's assistant.

Fats, Oils Outing Planned

The Eastern Fats and Oils Association will hold its first annual golf outing at the Glen Ridge Country Club, Glen Ridge, N. J., September 9. Golfers will tee off at 10 a.m. Luncheon and dinner will also be part of the program.

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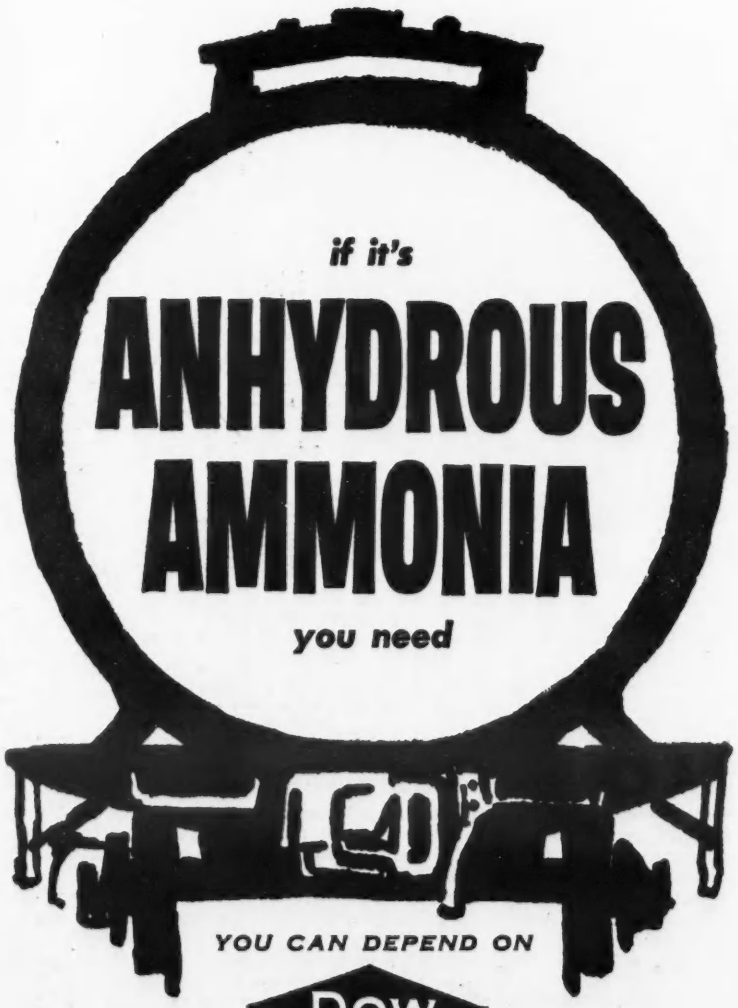

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Bids Wanted

Ammonium chloride, 70,000 bricks, tech., spec. OA-491B, Bid 11, Sept. 2, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Aqua ammonia, 60,750 lbs., in 55-gal. containers, spec. OA-451A, Bid 4CE, Aug. 26, US Army Engineers, 751 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Charcoal, 1,000 1-lb. bots., activated, NF, Bid 103, Sept. 5, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

DDT, 40 200-lb. cardboard dms., Fed. Spec. OD-370, Bid 13 CE, Aug. 26, US Army Engineers, 2301 Grant St., Mobile, Ala.

Drugs, morphine sulfate tabs., pentobarbital sodium capsules, saccharin sodium tabs., Bid M-5-23, Sept. 2, acetylsalicylic acid tabs., aminophyllin tabs., ascorbic acid tabs., penicillin, Bid M-5-22, Sept. 2, Supply Div., V.A. Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Ethyl alcohol, 1,500 gals., tech., spec. E-463 A, Bid 7, Sept. 4, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Ethylene glycol, 1,320 gals., antifreeze, inhibited, spec. OA-00548, Bid 22C, Aug. 27, Contracting Div., Atomic Energy Comm., Box E, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Hydrocortisone acetate, 16,000 bots., suspension, sterile, USP, 5cc, Bid 105, Sept. 5, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Formaldehyde, 19,369 qts., sol., Bid 99, Sept. 2, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Lead monoxide, 44,500 bots., NF, powd., Bid 10, Sept. 2, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Lime, 190,000 lbs., hydrated, Bid 15, Sept. 2, Contracting Officer, Building F-26, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Methyl bromide, 4,800 cans, liquefied, Bid 13, Sept. 4, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Methyl salicylate, 8,220 1-lb. bots., USP, Bid 99, Sept. 2, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Paints, pure linseed oil, term contract, Bid 53315, Aug. 29, Gen. Services Admin., 50 Seventh St. NE., Atlanta, Ga.; 941 5-gal. steel pails gray oil paint, Bid 4-393, Aug. 26, 60,000 1-gal. cans full gloss gray enamel, Bid 4-404, Aug. 29, 35,000 gals. semigloss, rust inhibiting, brush and spray green enamel, Bid 4-418, Sept. 2, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Bacterial Inhibitor Developed By Lilly as Oil Preservative

Eli Lilly & Company reached further into the applications research field this month with the introduction of a bacterial inhibitor developed for use in the metal working industry as a preservative for cutting oils.

The preservative, available under the trademark "Elcide 75," is said by the Indianapolis, Ind. firm to be a unique and stable combination of the bactericides thimerosal and sodium-o-phenylphenate. It prolongs the use-life of cutting oils from two to four or more times—from a few weeks to months.

It is the first important development to come from Lilly's newly formed applications research department which was set up to find new uses for the chemicals and information developed in the Lilly research laboratories.

Carbide Sets Up Plan

—Continued from page 3

operating from twenty-eight district offices and a network of forty-seven warehouses throughout the United States, according to John R. Hulten, manager of fluorocarbons sales.

At the present time, plans have been completed to train more than 100 Carbide technical sales representatives, who will soon be calling on the refrigeration parts wholesalers. To supplement this force, a staff of refrigeration specialists is being organized.

A technical service laboratory for "Ucon" refrigerants is part of Carbide's laboratory organization. The facility will be transferred to the new Union Carbide Technical Service Laboratory that is under construction in Westchester County at Eastview, near Tarrytown, N.Y., scheduled for completion in late 1959 or early 1960.

"We intend to provide the best possible personal service for customers. The scope of our operations and size of the sales force will permit this. But, most important, the fact that our entire sales organization represents Union Carbide exclusively wil enable us to direct services in just this manner," Mr. Hulten said.

Carbide's decision to enter the fluorocarbon refrigerants field is based on the substantial growth of this market over the past twelve years. In addition, market research studies conducted by the company also reveal a steadily increasing demand for the products over the next decade.

Dow Develops Plastic

—Continued from page 1

locations and require massive drainage systems under them, Dow points out.

"Dowpac," however, is assembled in self-supporting units and can be stacked as high as forty-two feet with simple under-drains. This requires a minimum of ground or floor area.

In addition to its use in oxidation towers, "Dowpac" can serve as an aeration device for activated sludge treatment systems.

Company spokesmen feel that "Dowpac" will provide the sanitary engineer with a new and important tool in the fight against stream pollution and for the conservation of water supplies.

Kodak Board Elects Folsom

Marion B. Folsom, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has been elected to the board of directors of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y. In addition to serving as a director, Mr. Folsom will act as an advisor in the fields of finance, public relations, and employee benefits.

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Agricultural Chemicals

It's an open secret that this past year was not a very profitable one for the fertilizer industry, generally. However, recent estimates of possible sales losses, based on reports from the individual states, place the total tonnage loss somewhere in the vicinity of 3 to 4 percent, and not 10 to 12 percent as originally expected. A late Spring, local drawbacks such as floods in the Southwest and the prolonged period of cold in the Southeast, and, as most will agree, the Soil Bank land deposits accounted for most of this drop in consumption.

Barring another year of adverse weather conditions, 1958-59 promises to be somewhat better for the fertilizer industry. Farm income is up, fertilizer prices are down, and indications are that more land will be under cultivation which should boost fertilizer requirements to some extent.

The highly controversial farm bill which puts off sharp cuts in next year's corn and rice allotments and allows cotton farmers to boost their acreage while providing lower price support floors for these three basic crops, survived senate-house politics and early last week was sent on to the White House where it most surely will receive the President's signature. The passing of the bill was considered a minor victory for Secretary of Agriculture Benson. But an informed source who knows his way about Washington says that the bill went through only because it sidestepped the important issue of parity. This had been the stumbling block in the way of legislation since the house refused to abandon the concept of parity completely.

The advertising and promotion campaign that certain of the fertilizer trade called for at the Greenbrier convention and which the National Plant Food Institute was to conduct, won't take place this year—if ever—it's reported. It was mentioned that frequently during recent years, men in the trade have suggested such a program but now, as then, individual producers of fertilizers are reluctant to surrender part of their advertising budgets for an all-out industry effort.

Last week's market was featureless. Off season buying had not yet started but most trade men expected a pick-up in September. A producer of superphosphate said that his firm had completed the signing of annual contracts with its customers and found that commitments for next season were neither more nor less than those of the season recently completed.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
108.33	108.33	109.68	110.72

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Activity was subdued in this area of the agricultural chemicals market last week. Domestic interest, reportedly, was awakening in response to the low seasonal price but volume movement was thought unlikely before mid-September.

Exporters were concerned with filling routine requirements; foreign inquiry overall was slight, they said.

Ammonium Sulfate—Ample material is now available and with the steadily rising rate of steel production future shortages are unlikely. Here too, both domestic and foreign inquiry has fallen off to the traditional between-seasons pace.

Anhydrous Ammonia—The quotation on anhydrous ammonia dropped to $80 per ton August 1 but to date no unusual interest has resulted, according to trade members. Aqueos ammonia, currently selling at a discounted price of $83 per ton, also is in the midst of the seasonal slump.

Animal Proteins — Trading generally was quiet last week but low production of the majority of materials in this market prevented any sudden downward movement of prices. It's considered likely, though, that blood and tankage quotations will begin a gradual descent before long if feed trade demands continue to taper off.

Moderate supplies of fishmeal and fishscrap met with fair demand last week, a dealer reported. He found the market steady, prices firm at $135 per ton for meal, $131 for scrap.

Potash—The market has been without significant developments since the last week in June when price schedules, following three rounds of revisions, were finally established for the present year. Since that time, of course, producers have signed up annual contracts for about the same tonnage as in previous years, according to several sources.

One producer will be able to begin commercial shipment of potash from its Saskatchewan site sometime in November if construction of its surface facilities there are completed on schedule. Others engaged in the Canadian venture will not be ready for commercial production before the end of 1959, according to latest report.

Potash was abundant last season and with the availability of Canadian production this year a still more competitive situation is likely to develop in this market in the months ahead, it's said. What effect, if any, this will have on prices is still a guessing matter.

Superphosphate—Spokesman for a leading producer reported last week that his firm has completed a "normal" contracting season. He noted no increase or decrease in amounts ordered nor any reluctance on the part of buyers to enter into contracts for next season's requirements.

Prices appear to be firm. Changes anytime in the near future are regarded as unlikely.

Urea—Fertilizer and feed requirements account for a minor portion of current sales, sources say, but look forward to a resurgence of demand from these important outlets in late September. Industrial requirements, meanwhile, will keep material moving from stockpile steadily if not in large volume.

Urea prices remain at last season's level although competitive materials carry considerably reduced price tags. This fact coupled with the advent of new production sometime in the not too distant future has given rise to speculation that current urea prices will not survive the 1958-59 season intact.

Pesticides

BHC—Production of BHC and lindane in 1957 amounted to 39,559,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. Sales totaled 41,316,000, valued at $5,623,000. Average price per pound was 14 cents.

Production of the gamma isomer content in benzene hexachloride and lindane totaled 7.3 million pounds, sales 7.5 million pounds.

DDT—According to the Tariff Commission, output of DDT in 1957 was 124,545,000 pounds. Sales were 120,335,000, producing a revenue of $24,687,000. Average price per pound was 21 cents.

Methyl Parathion—Two weeks ago, major producers reduced the price of methyl parathion to $1.12 per pound, any quantity. Prior to this change, the third since March, a carlot listing of $1.18 and a less carlot listing of $1.23 had been on the books. Among varied reasons offered for the price action, the influence of cheaper foreign material was considered the prime mover.

Warfarin — A major producer of this rodenticide is about to unleash a broad advertising program, preparatory to the major warfarin-use months of late fall and winter. Main target of the campaign is, of course, the farmer, who has to contend with rats and the like in his barns during the cold months when animals are inside.

The price schedule, which has been firmly held for years, includes an 0.5 percent material packed in drums of 50 pound lots, delivered at $1.95 per pound.

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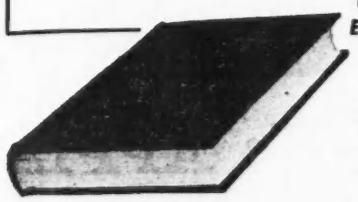
Prepared by a staff of specialists under the direction of John H. Perry, Editor, CHEMICAL ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK



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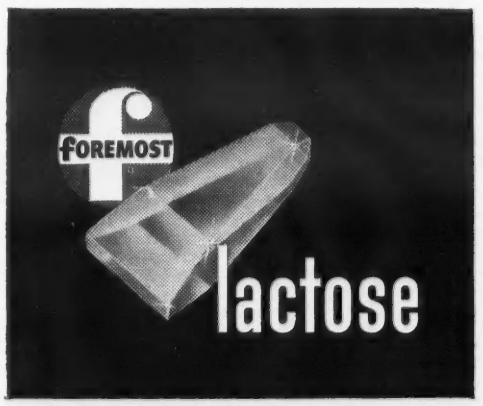

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Aliphatic Organics

A better level of sales in the latter half of August as well as continued moderate inquiry in August in face of fairly widespread plant shutdowns among consuming industries appear to be the bases for trade estimates that demand for organic chemicals, generally, will increase to a more normal, non-recession pace after Labor Day. What accounted for the better business in July, one might well ask, and how can one presuppose that the upturn will continue this Fall? Trade people, admitting that it would take the combined efforts of the best psychologists, economists and business heads of the country to arrive at "the" answers to these questions, nonetheless have a handful of reasons-why ready. All of these reasons, as will be seen, hinge one on the other and to attempt to assign precedence would be equivalent to arguing which came first, the chicken or the egg.

But to begin with, trade men say, it is impossible to underestimate the psychological factor; that is, that the public in recent months have gradually become convinced that the recession is over. And feeling as they do, the Does have started to buy more. Just look at the number of '58 cars that appeared on the roads for the first time in June and July, one source mentioned as an example. This increase in buying at the retail level, it's reasoned, has given producers of consumer goods right down to those who supply the basic raw materials the green light to increase production and build up reasonable inventories.

Though only a reflection of the optimistic attitude of the public, reports from government economists that the second quarter ushered in a business revival also did much to dispel the recession gloom. Likewise, announcements by many companies of increased stock earnings in the June quarter, trade men added.

But the most obvious and tangible reason why many in the chemical business are looking for a Fall upturn is that reports from Detroit indicate that the car capital has high hopes for its '59 models and is proceeding with ambitious production schedules. By ordering more steel, increasing coatings requirements, and just by appearing to be optimistic, the auto industry has instilled a great deal of confidence in the public, generally, and its suppliers, particularly, trade men point out. Solvents producers, for instance, after talking with representatives of the coatings trade, who have felt the effect of Detroit's resumption of business already, came away fairly certain that they would be moving more material by October.

If the fall upturn for chemicals as well as business as a whole materializes, Detroit is due some of the credit, certain of the trade concluded. This would lead one to believe that there's quite a bit of truth in the saying that what's good for General Motors is also good for the country.

Acetone—Buying of acetone for use in pharmaceutical extraction is fairly active at present; protective coatings requirements, on the other hand, are modest. Better inquiry from the latter is expected this Fall.

Supplies are adequate to take care of any sudden rise in demand, it's reported. Prices are firm with any tendency to easiness no longer apparent.

Acrylonitrile—Two new acrylic fibers, suitable for a wide range of uses, will be available commercially before the year is out, according to a recent report. These latest of the man-made fibers represent an advance over earlier synthetics, it's said, because they can be used in winter and medium weight clothing. Formerly, synthetic fibers were restricted to the light weight wool blends.

Butadiene—Domestic butadiene capacity is expected to reach 1,193,600 tons by the end of 1958. So reported the Justice department in its report of conditions and competition in the synthetic rubber industry. The department also found in its investigation that sales of butadiene on the open-market were increasing as research opened up new uses for the material. And on the basis of these developments said that eventually butadiene will achieve a moderate degree of independence from the synthetic rubber industry.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Demand was seasonally slow last week. This was said to be due to the fact that manufacturers of aerosol propellents, principal customers, had shutdown for vacation.

Ethyl Acetate—An unexpected rise in sales in the last half of July while plants of many consumers were shutdown provided a bit of encouragement to ethyl acetate producers who had put up with weak demand in previous months. Business thus far in August has been modest; some producers considered it good, taking into consideration that August is one of the dull months during the best of times.

Ethyl Chloride—Production of ethyl chloride in 1957 amounted to 604,410,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. Sales were 226,481,000 pounds, valued at $16,610,000. Average price per pound: 7 cents.

Ethyl chloride gets into aerosol propellents, functioning as both a vapor depressent and a solvent. Demand from this outlet, normally strong, has slowed somewhat this month, sources say.

Formaldehyde—Inquiry has dropped off in August from the abnormally good level of July, certain of the trade mentioned last week. But this decline did not discourage comments that prices may

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
130.55	130.55	130.55	131.12

For Current Prices See Page 9

Organic Chemicals Output and Sales: 1957

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, represent output and sales of specified organic chemicals in 1957, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	Production	Sales
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic	524,425	104,286
Natural (Wood distillation)	19,818	.....
Acetic anhydride 100 percent, from all sources	1,209,387	.....
Acetone	650,783	329,446
Acrylonitrile	173,693	142,798
Butyl alcohol 100 percent total	487,672	193,702
Carbon disulfide	527,812	475,667
Carbon tetrachloride	317,839	265,936
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	93,705	74,612
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	91,693	81,787
Ethylene glycol	1,199,256	545,066
Ethylene oxide	1,236,442	135,371
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	1,350,570	645,593
Methanol:		
Synthetic	1,520,706	786,288
Natural (Wood distillation)	12,988	.....
Pentaerythritol	56,541	47,979
Perchloroethylene	196,599	168,627
Propylene glycol	98,405	.....
Trichloroethylene	337,659	292,171

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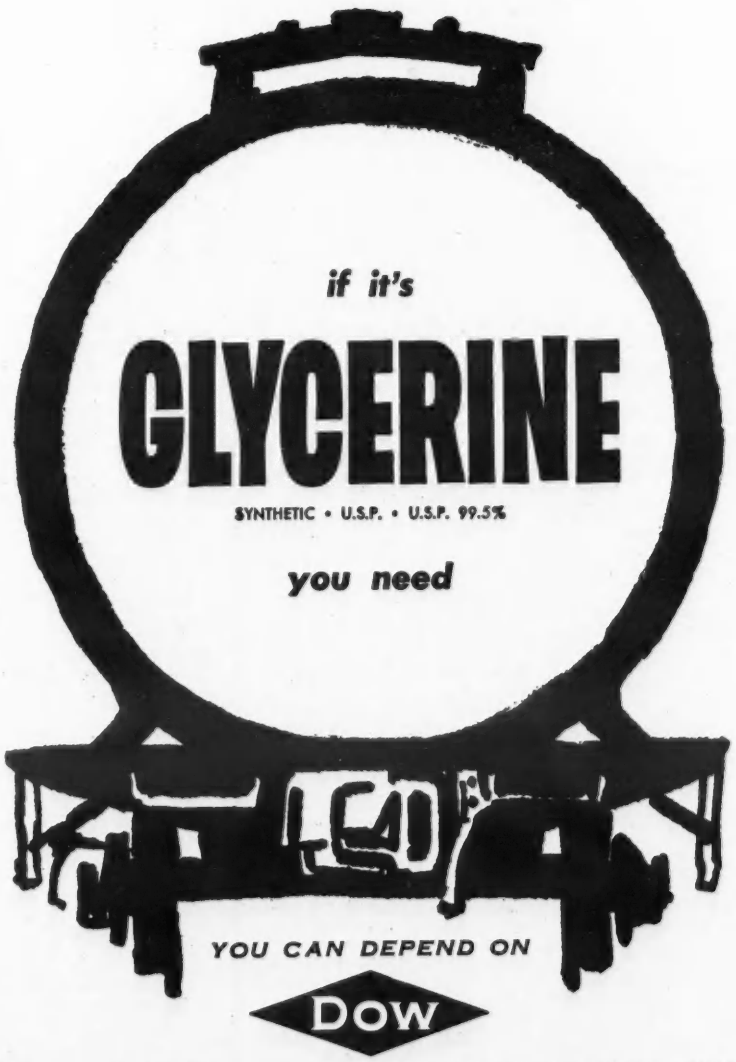

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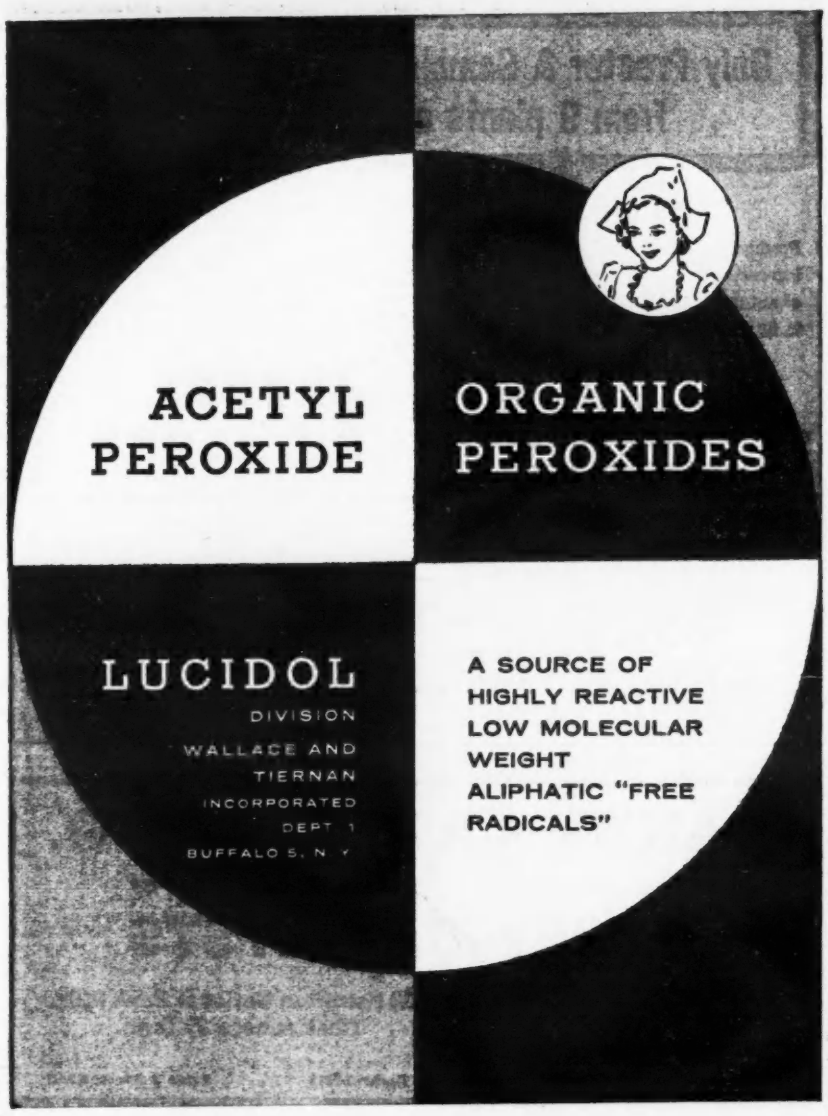

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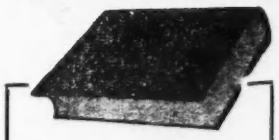

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Aliphatic Organics

be advanced this fall if business throws off the recession stupor.

Formic Acid—Production of 90 percent formic acid reached 15,068,000 pounds in 1957, according to a Tariff Commission report. Sales were 13,908,000 pounds, producing a revenue of $2,073,000. Average price per pound was 15 cents.

At present, textile requirements are modest, adequate material is available, and prices are firm. In carload quantities the quotation on 85 percent formic acid is 15.70c. per pound, that of 90 percent material, 16.25c. per pound.

Molasses—According to Agricultural Marketing Service, markets for feeding cane molasses were very dull during the week ended August 19. Demand was slower than the preceding week and trading was described as lighter than normal. Pasture conditions, which on August 1 were highest nationally in over 40 years, were a major factor in the slow demand, AMS said. Also, the Crop Reporting Board's estimate of a near record corn crop contributed to a "mark-time" attitude regarding further purchases on the part of some blackstrap users.

Puerto Rican producers made a small sale of about 65,000 gallons of 1958-crop blackstrap at 12c. per gallon, gross price, f.o.b. Puerto Rican port.

Exports of industrial molasses for the month of June 1958 amounted to 2,098,279 gallons compared with 951,287 in May. This brought total exports for the first six months of calendar year 1958 to 7,335,476 gallons.

Approximately 3.2 million wine gallons of molasses were used to produce 20.5 million gallons of ethyl alcohol in June. The same month a year earlier, 0.6 million gallons of molasses were used to produce 16.7 million gallons.

Monopentaerythritol — Producers, reportedly, have cutback on production of mono-PE in the past few months. This was said to have been necessitated by a considerable decline in demand, making it impossible for producers to maintain a reasonable inventory position without a drop in output.

But regardless of the awry supply-demand balance, prices have remained at fixed levels since March—the carload price at 29½c. per pound, the less carload at 30½c. per pound. And there were no rumors of possible changes alive in the trade last week.

Oxalic Acid—Market picture was not noticeably changed last week. Demand was steady from a variety of end-uses, sources said, while supplies were readily available and in good balance.

Oxalic acid functions principally in the cleaning field. It is used in automobile radiator cleaners, to clean rust stains on textiles and to wash stainless steel railroad cars.

Last price change occurred in 1957, the first in four or more years, and sources find the 18½c. carlot works price set up at that time firm and unlikely to change.

Production of oxalic acid, which has increased gradually from year to year, amounted to 19,693,000 pounds in 1957, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales were 19,200,000 pounds, valued at $3,290,000. Average price per pound: 17 cents.

Paraformaldehyde—Prices of paraformaldehyde flake were cut 1.70 cents per pound in May, following a reduction in formaldehyde, a competitive material. Since that time, the market has not admitted any further price weakness.

Listings include a carlot price of 9.55c. per pound for 91 percent flake, delivered in quantities of 1,000 pounds or more.

Pentaerythritol — Business has been quiet in recent weeks with an occasional wave of orders rescuing the market from total dullness. Most producers feel that demand will improve in September with the corresponding rise in paint production.

Prices have ceased to be a topic for discussion. One producer has continued to sell below prices listed by competitors but his percentage of the overall market, obviously, is not large enough to warrant an industry-wide price reduction.

Trichloroethylene—Imports which rose to 3,160,152 pounds in May from 2,689,742 pounds in April continue to pose a problem to domestic producers of trichloroethylene. As yet, the price structure has not given way and indications are that it will not, barring unforeseen circumstances.

The tankcar price stands at 12c. per pound, on a freight equalized basis, the carload or truckload at 13c. per pound.

Cutter Purchasing Agent Named Corn King President

M. W. Giboney, purchasing agent for Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has been named President of Corn King, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by the board of directors of the Cutter affiliated company. Mr. Giboney succeeds Mearl R. Wright who has resigned.

He has been with Cutter for fifteen years and served as a department manager in Cutter's manufacturing division before becoming head of the company's purchasing department.

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RESEARCH HEAD: Dr. Jason T. W. Mann, appointed head of research and development for Huffer & Smith, Ltd., fine chemicals division of C. F. Gerhardt, Ltd., associate English Company of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Rexall Drug Purchases Chemtrol Valve Concern

Chemtrol Company, Lynwood, Calif., has been purchased by Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles.

"Chemtrol manufactures a complete line of plastic non-corrosive valves. These plastic valves together with plastic pipe and fittings manufactutred by the Kraloy Plastic Pipe Company, also a subsidiary of Rexall, will complete a well-rounded line, president Justin W. Dart stated.

Martin Usab, designer of the valves and a principal of Chemtrol, will head the research and product development department of the combined companies.

Chemical Miners Watch

—Continued from page 5

millions of dollars repairing such damage.

The filing of the suit is a major event in the efforts to prevent further subsidence. A number of bills designed to provide for the abatement of subsidence have been proposed to the state legislature. One finally was passed in the spring of 1958. The Government's complaint, however, indicated doubt that that law would provide all the steps necessary as soon as they are needed.

The defendants are divided into two classes. Class A defendants are 121 oil producers now operating in the field. Class B defendants, numbering 274, are producers which have been active in the field in the past but are no longer operating there.

Among the largest producers now operating in the field are the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Long Beach Oil Development Company, Richfield Oil Corporation, Hancock Oil Company and the General Petroleum Corporation.

Wants Plan Submitted

The complaint asks the court to appoint a group consisting of representatives of the Class A defendants, the plaintiff, and the court to present within sixty days plans to halt further subsidence and that these defendants be ordered to take immediate action to place and maintain such plans in operation.

The mandatory injunction requested by the government would provide that if such plans are not presented for approval within sixty days or if the defendants thereafter fail to carry out the plans, "all production of oil and gas from the Wilmington oil field shall forthwith cease unless and until such time as the court receives satisfactory assurance that the orders of the court pertaining to subsidence abatement will be promptly and properly executed."

The latter contingency would halt production, which, according to the complaint, now consists of about 90,000 barrels of oil per day and an accompanying volume of gas.

The injunctive proceedings would apply only to the Class A defendants.

The complaint asks that the government "be granted judgment for money against the defendants and each of them for such damages to the properties of the plaintiff" as may be proved to have been sustained up to the time of trial and will be sustained before subsidence can be arrested. This precludes any accurate estimate of total damages that might eventually be assessed. The complaint states, however, the shipyard was built at an original cost of $75 million and that replacement cost now has been estimated at $170 million.

The situation in the Wilmington oil field is almost unique. The only other oil field in the world which is known to be causing subsidence on anything like the same scale is at Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela. Since that field does not underlie a thickly populated metropolitan area the subsidence there is of relatively little importance.

State Party to Action

The California complaint stated that the state was joined as a party to the action not only as a Class A defendant but for the additional reasons that "as one of the United States it occupies the position of parens patriae to its citizens and residents and is, therefore, interested in and responsible for them.

The complaint recites the history of the Wilmington oil field and the Long Beach shipyard. Oil was discovered in the field in 1932, the complaint states, and by December 31, 1957, 2,921 wells were in operation and the total production of oil had reached 799,757,940 barrels.

From these wells there had also been extracted 705,956,040 thousands of cubic feet of natural gas and in excess of 200,000,000 barrels of water. The developed portion of the field covers an area of approximately 6,200 acres, extending about five miles in length with a maximum width of a little more than two miles.

The United States acquired about 105 acres of land within the Wilmington field in 1940. About sixty acres became the site of the Long Beach shipyard. The remaining forty-five acres became part of the United States Naval Station, which adjoins the shipyard site on the west. By 1943 the government had constructed major facilities, which included a drydock that will accommodate the largest naval ship afloat, two other drydocks, four concrete piers, a complete utility system, industrial buildings, warehouses and other installations.

The government has obligated millions of dollars for remedial action to offset the effects of subsidence that has occurred, according to the complaint. Any future subsidence, it was alleged, will result in further damages and require additional expenditure for remedial construction.

The government contends that additional subsidence can be "finally halted by some means of injection of large quantities of water into the underground strata thus restoring the fluid pressure contained therein."

Cooperation Needed

But such a program can be accomplished, "only through the participation or active cooperation of all the Class A defendants, acting pursuant to a carefully designed repressuring plan or series of coordinated plans." The government contends in its complaint that the cost of repressuring would be greatly exceeded by "a secondary recovery of large quantities of oil which would otherwise be irretrievably lost."

The defendants up to this time, it was charged, have failed to cooperate in the development and operation of a field-wide unified plan of repressuring and will "continue to fail and refuse to cooperate among themselves in the development and operation of such a plan." Court orders to compel adoption and operation of a repressuring system constitute the only "adequate remedy" available to the government to protect its property, the complaint asserts.

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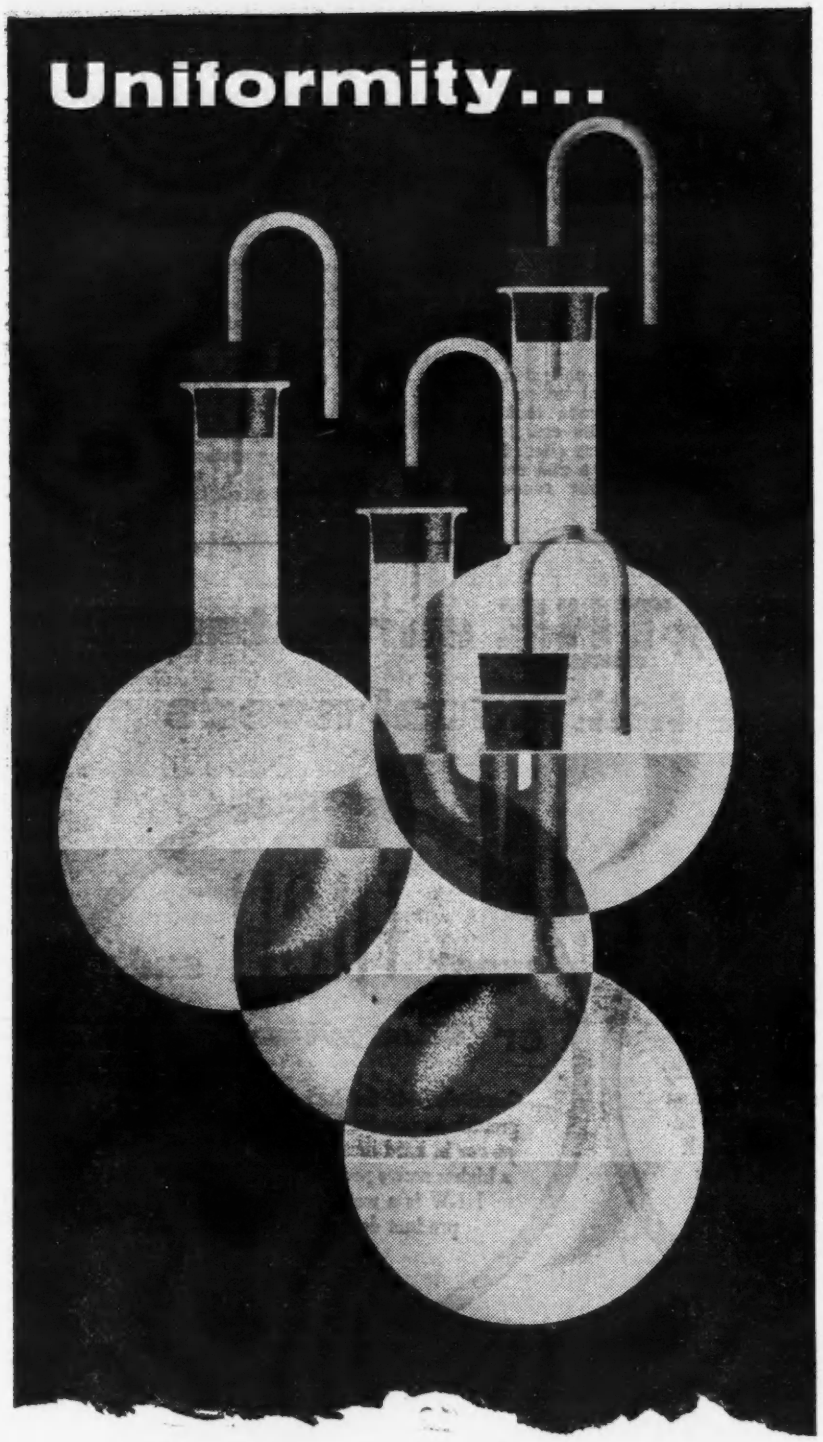

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See Koppers Coal Chemicals Insert, Page 28A

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Coal chemicals markets were quiet last week, after the decline on xylene in the previous week. New price of cokeoven xylene at most points was quoted at 29 cents, a reduction that averaged about 4 cents per gallon. Cokeoven operators again pointed out that the reductions would not increase consumption, but would probably have a discouraging effect on xylene "substitutes." No further price adjustments were noted in coal chemicals markets last week.

The steady climb in steel output continued to give cokeoven operators cause for optimism. The business climate was felt to be substantially better than was the case two months ago.

Trading in tar acids (cresols, cresylics and phenol) was moving along in good volume. Tar bases were less active, but the uptrend in general business conditions was expected to contribute some needed strength during the final quarter.

Bookings for phthalic anhydride and phthalate plasticizers were far in excess of projections, according to report of one major producer. However, it was pointed out that projections were figured from a low base. The announcement that major producers would meet a 17 cent per pound price on phthalic anhydride, when and if it was supplied by a responsible producer in commercial quantity and of comparable specification, was further proof that they were in no mood to yield to pressure from some consumers for an immediate reduction. It was equally certain that consumers would not build inventories beyond the point where a possible price reduction could take place.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 23 would amount to 62.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,678,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 1,632,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,546,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,101,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Steel production totaled 6,370,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings in July as compared to 7,127,480 tons in June and 8,908,732 tons in July of last year. Output in the first seven months of this year was 44,122,487 net tons as against 69,492,279 tons in the seven month period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
118.58	118.58	118.59	118.18

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Movement remains routine, but a number of factors have imparted a more optimistic tone to reports of trade sources in recent weeks. Steel output has continued in a steady climb since the early part of July, a result of increased needs of auto makers for production of new models. Should there be good consumer reaction to the new models, styrene makers may have to step up their buying requirements of benzene, it was said. A 5c. per gallon drop in the price of benzene a month ago has had a firming influence in the market. Added to this is the general feeling in the industry that the final quarter should be the best one of 1958. A cloud on the horizon, according to one steel maker, appeared in the fact that labor contracts in the automobile industry remain unsigned.

Cresylic Acid—Some import sources reported July sales were better than in any previous month this year, although total volume is still substantially below last year's level. August buying, thus far has failed to match the comparable period of July and sources said a downturn for the month was probable. Prices were holding steady and sources could see no change for the immediate future.

Naphthalene—Market was substantially unchanged from previous report. Movement continued sluggish. There was added interest for year-end requirements, but a clarification of pricing in the phthalic anhydride market would be necessary before continued uncertainty in the naphthalene market would fade out of the picture, it was said. Price on domestic material was unchanged at 7c. per pound, while import naphthalene ranged from 4c. to 4½c. per pound.

Phenol—Producers felt that movement has not been too bad in a recession year and that the market was showing some signs of improvement. Sales volume continued to lag considerably behind last year's levels, but trade sources pointed out that this could be said of almost any large volume item in the coal chemicals picture.

The export market continued to be more active this year, it was said. Exports in the first five months of the year amounted to 13.6 million pounds as against 8 million pounds in the comparable period last year. However, it was felt that undue emphasis had been placed on these figures in view of the fact that total domestic output last year was more than 523 million pounds and rate of production for the first five months of this year was about 215 million pounds, approximately 15 million less than production in the comparable period last year.

Toluene—Cokeoven material continued to move at 25c. per gallon, delivered, East of the Rockies. Overall market has firmed up as a result of the surge in buying for aviation gas. The reduction of last spring tended to curb inroads made by substitute solvents and, in some areas, petroleum material.

Exports in the first five months of the year amounted to 70.3 million pounds as compared to 62.7 million pounds in the like period last year. Production of cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum producers in the five month period this year amounted to 85.3 million gallons as against 89.3 million in the corresponding period last year. Production in the January through May period this year from petroleum sources totaled about five times the amount coming from coal sources as low steel operating rates kept output down.

Xylene—Market was steady after reductions of two weeks ago which averaged 4c. per gallon at various shipping points. Cokeoven xylene at most major points listed at 29c. per gallon.

Trade sources felt the reductions would not increase consumption, but that it would serve as a deterrant to makers of "substitute" xylene products by narrowing the margin between the latter and xylene from cokeoven operators. A similar situation in the toluene market has corrected itself since a drastic reduction last April, it was said.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 24, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	493,711
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,176,027
Benzene	gals.	2,687,860
Coaltar	gals.	13,031,715
Crude chemical oil	gals.	341,490
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	88,126
Toluene	gals.	572,822
Xylene	gals.	165,237

Dyes

Dyes—Census bureau figures indicated 31,600 pounds of sulfur, black, were exported in May as compared to 20,600 the previous month, while shipments of other dyes and stains were 824,352 and 621,479 pounds during the two months. Exports of colors, lakes and toners in May amounted to 293,793 pounds as against 218,128 in April.

Intermediates

p-Cresol—Price on this material was unchanged and steady at previously reported levels. Most widely used derivative of p-cresol continues to be 2,6-DBPC, which finds extensive use as a gum inhibitor in cracked gasolines and as an antioxidant for food and feed products. However, a great many reactions and

Coal Chemicals

derivatives are possible using p-cresol, it was said. For example, it was pointed out that p-cresol yields anisic aldehyde which in turn is used in the production of flavors and perfumes and in the synthesis of antihistamines. Several important azo type dyes are also produced from this starting material.

Maleic Anhydride—Alkyd resins use remained slow, following the trend in the phthalic anhydride market. Outlet to polyester resins for glass fiber reinforced laminates remained promising, but listless sales in a recession year has caused volume moving to this end-use to level off, it was said. Use of maleic in the production of insecticides has been fairly good this year.

Last price change in this market was a ¾c. per pound across the board advance initiated by major producers last October, in an effort to offset increased freight costs which went into effect at that time.

An Italian firm recently announced that it would build the first maleic anhydride facility in Italy. Capacity was scheduled to be about 2,200,000 pounds annually. The firm is said to be the leading European manufacturer of phthalic anhydride with a capacity of 37,400,000 pounds per year.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market remained essentially unchanged from last report. Sources said the announcement that major producers would meet a 17c. per pound price, when and if phthalic was supplied by a responsible producer, in commercial quantity and of comparable specification, was further proof that they were in no mood to yield to pressure from some consumers for an immediate reduction. The move may have untied some contract business that was temporarily in doubt as a result of the announcement last month that a petroleum source would solicit phthalic business at 17c. per pound for delivery from a new plant in the midwest expected on stream about November 1. Trade sources have repeatedly expressed doubt that the new unit would come in on time, involving as it does a complicated refining process from a new raw material.

Report of one major producer indicates that sales volume this month was substantially better than had been expected, although projections were from a low base.

Styrene Monomer—Consumption in the rubber industry continued to show modest improvement, trade sources said, although volume was still lagging behind last year's levels. Much hinges on developments in the automobile industry during the next few months, when new models make their appearance in dealers' showrooms. Current styrene inventories of rubber makers were felt to be fully adequate for nearby needs. Difficulties in the auto industry, including unsigned labor contracts and an unsettled price situation on new car models following advances in steel prices in recent weeks, made it unlikely that rubber companies would up their buying requirements for styrene at anytime in the near future. Sale of replacement tires continued to level off, it was said.

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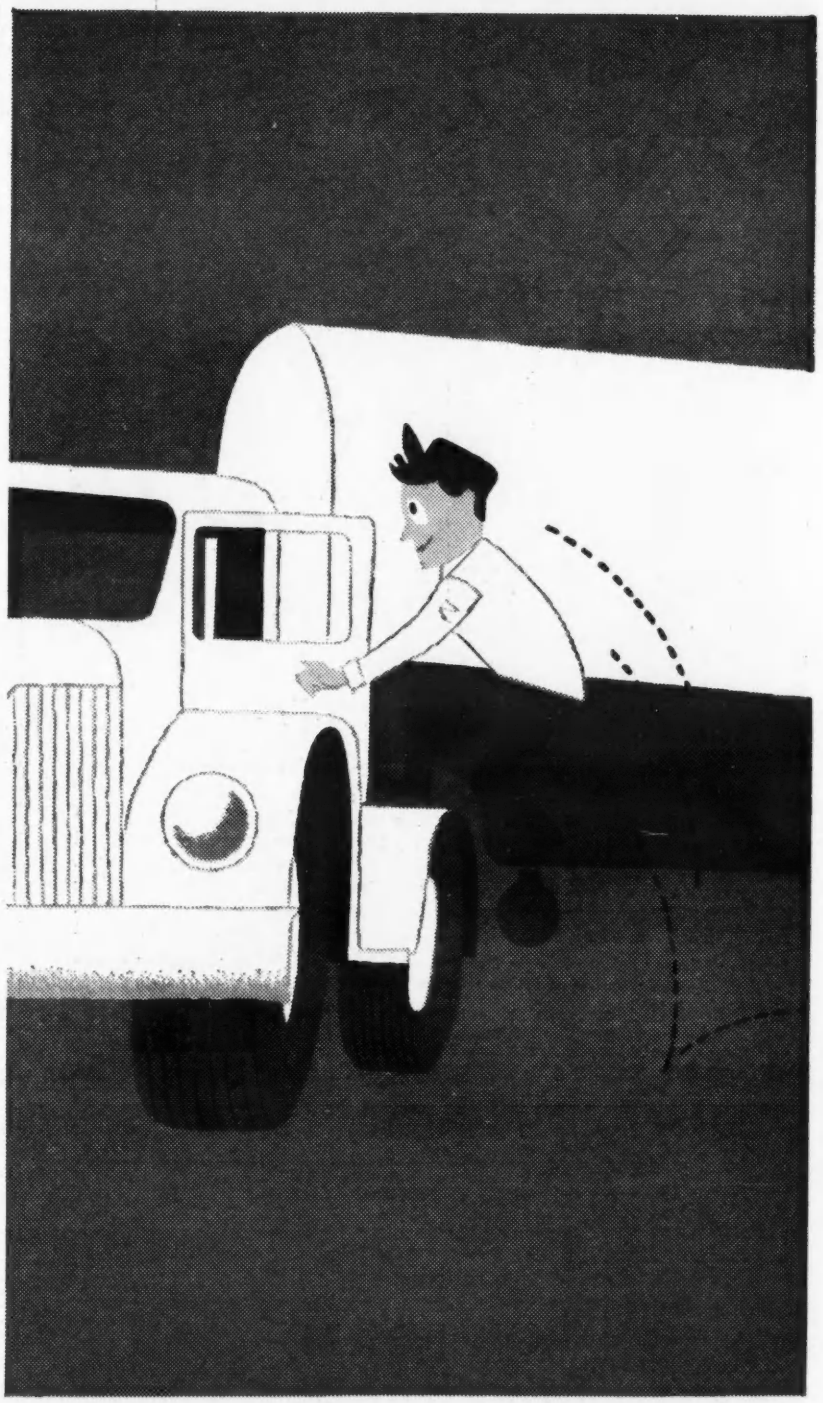

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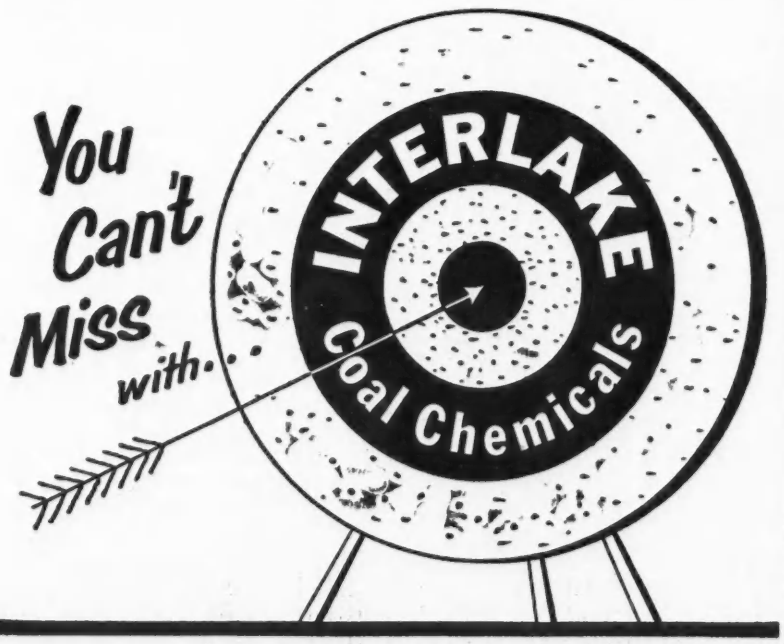

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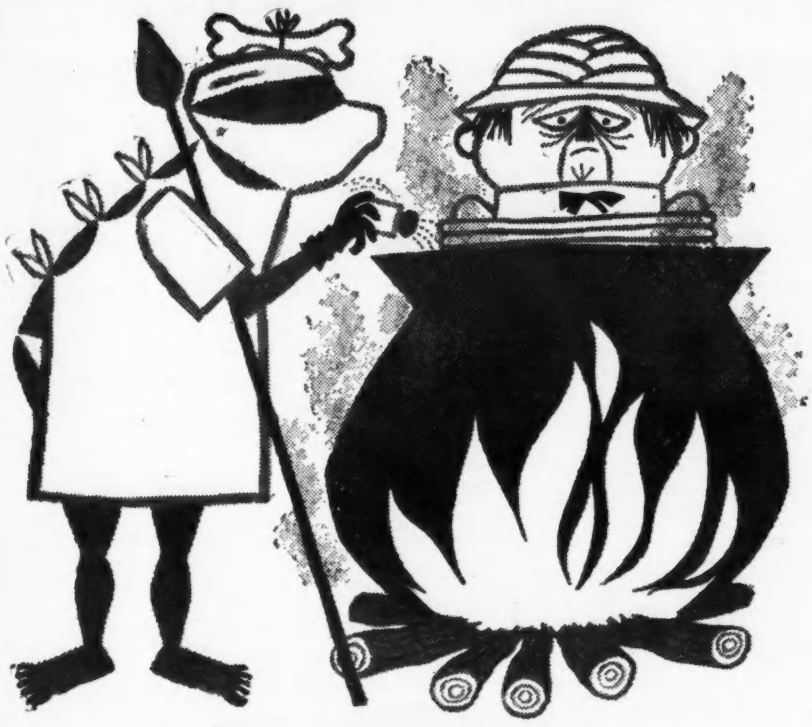

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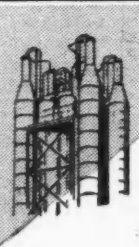

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NIH Sets Up New Unit, Revamps Study Grant Div.

National Institutes of Health has set up a new division of general medical sciences and has revamped its division of research grants. The new division will have three main functions:

- Administration of research project grants in the basic sciences and other fields.
- Support of training in the medical sciences through fellowships to individuals and research training grants to universities and medical colleges.
- Administration of the Center for Aging Research.

The first two functions have been shifted from the division of research grants, the third from the National Heart Institute.

The division of research grants becomes responsible for the study and evaluation of all research grant and fellowship programs at NIH.

Cabot to Open Office In Los Angeles Jan. 1

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, will open a new sales office in Los Angeles on January 1.

Donald Simonds, previously midwestern regional sales manager, has been appointed to the newly-created post of western regional sales manager with headquarters in Los Angeles. Daniel B. Doherty will replace Mr. Simonds as midwestern regional sales manager with headquarters in Akron, Ohio, and Francis H. H. Browning will succeed Mr. Doherty in New York as eastern regional sales manager.

Obituaries

Gordon Dean

Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, died August 18 in a plane crash near Nantucket, Mass. He was fifty-two years old.

Harry W. Heister

Harry W. Heister, a director and salesman with George Lueders & Co., New York, died on August 17.

Mr. Heister had been with the firm for fifty-nine years. His father, Henry Heister, was one of the original partners of Lueders.

John A. McGean

John A. McGean, honorary president of McGean Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died August 19 in that city. He was ninety-one years old.

Mr. McGean, along with a son, Ralph, formed McGean Chemical in 1929. He retired from active direction of the company a year ago. Prior to the formation of McGean Chemical, Mr. McGean had been interested in various capacities in the linseed and coconut fields. For a period he had served as president of American Linseed Company. Later, he also served as president of Harshaw-Fuller & Goodwyn Company.

Douglas D. Conkwright, sales-promotion manager for the Vick Products Division of Vick Chemical Company, New York, died August 17 in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He was sixty years old. Mr. Conkwright had been with Vick since 1917.

J. Stuart Groves, former manager of the foreign technical service division of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died in that city August 22. He was seventy-eight years old.

Raymond L. Lasser, vice-president and a director of Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, died August 10 in that city. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Lasser was named vice-president and a director of Harwick Chemical in 1948.

Col. Donald M. Liddell, metallurgist and a former president of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., died August 16 in New York. He was seventy-nine years old. Col. Liddell had been president of Crown Cork & Seal from 1925 to 1927.

J. E. Prendergast, administrative assistant to the manager of Sun Oil Company's southwest production division at Dallas, Tex., died August 12 in that city. He was thirty-one years old.

Milton Stern, assistant sales manager of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, died in that city on August 17. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Stern had been with Magnus since 1924.

SALES MANAGER: Robert N. Smith, named to the newly-created position of manager of wholesale sales by McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Pyrethrum Extraction Firm Is Organized in Equador

Extraction of pyrethrum flowers in Ecuador is being undertaken by a new firm Industria Extractora C.A. The initial plant located at Quito, Ecuador, designed and built in Switzerland, is expected to be in operation later in 1958.

The plant will utilize a new process developed by Dr. Luis Werner Levy, director general of the new firm. According to a report, the process has been optioned to the Mitchell Cotts Group for use in East Africa where their East African Extract Corporation owns and operates a plant at Nairobi with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons or more. The report adds that negotiations regarding the use of the process in other areas are underway.

World production of pyrethrum, which was nearly abandoned in the immediate post-war period, has risen in 1958 to 9,000-10,000 tons. The major producing areas in the order of their importance are Kenya, Belgian Congo, Japan and Tanganyika. United States supplies come almost entirely from Africa. Japan, once the major world supplier, now produces mainly for internal consumption which is rapidly increasing.

South American production, which is established in Ecuador, Brazil and Peru, is said to be still a minor and uninportant factor in world markets with nearly all the limited supplies used internally, but steady expansion is predictable. Ecuador is of special interest because of the unusually high altitudes used, 9,000-12,000 ft. above sea level.

BIMS of Boston Honors Two of Its Charter Members

At its August 12 golf outing, BIMS of Boston paid tribute to two charter members, Herbert A. Stephens, recently retired from U.S. Lithograph Company, and Francis A.. Langlois, retired from Rexall Drug Company. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Langlois, who served on the BIMS executive committee for many years, were inducted as honorary members of the organization.

'Pro-fax' Polypropylene

—Continued from page 4

ability of three new and improved types of "Pro-fax."

The new price reduction, the second in eight months, establishes truckload prices for natural "profax" molding powder at 49 cents per pound. Colored "Pro-fax" will sell at 58 cents per pound in truckload lots. Similar reductions are in effect for less than truckload quantities.

A new and improved general-purpose type offers light color, greater transparency, and better heat stability than the previous general-purpose material. Two other new types of "Pro-Fax" offered commercially for the first time are a material which gives long-term stability at elevated temperatures, and food grade, formulated with stabilizers especially selected for items that will be used in direct contact with foods.

The food-grade type has been submitted to the Food and Drug Administration for concurrence. It has been approved by the National Sanitation Foundation for use in connection with potable waters.

IN EXPORT POST: Henry Gessner, Jr., appointed assistant export manager in the New York offices of American Potash & Chemical Corporation.

Essential Oils, Cellophane Named in India Export Plan

India has added natural essential oils, adhesive cellophane tape, citric acid and edible coloring materials to the list of items that will be granted special import licenses under its export promotion program.

Special licensing is granted for imports used in the production of export goods and is available only to Indian importers who have registered with the Indian licensing authorities.

Normally special licensing is valid for soft-currency countries, although licenses will be granted for imports of dollar goods if the c.i.f. price is advantageous or the quality substantially superior.

Applications for the importation of raw materials listed can now be made once a month on the basis of exports made during the preceding month, rather than once every three months as before.

Sodium o-Phenylphenate Okayed for Cantaloup Use

The Food and Drug Administration has tentatively approved a tolerance of 125 parts per million for residues of the pesticide chemical sodium o-phenylphenate in or on cantaloups. The tolerance was proposed in a petition filed by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Tentative approval also was given to a tolerance of 0.75 part per million for residues of 0,0-diethyl 0-(2-isopropyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate in or on a number of raw agricultural products. The tolerance had been proposed by Geigy Chemical Corporation, Ardsley, N. Y.

FDA announced that Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has withdrawn its petition for a tolerance for residues of 2-(1-methyl-heptyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl crotonate in or on certain products.

Metals Men Look

—*Continued from page 3*

and zinc mines—particularly the small ones—will have to close down. Demand has been slow and, despite curtailments, there is continued overproduction. Prices of the two metals have sunk to new lows.

On copper the situation is regarded as less desperate. Kennecott Corporation, the nation's largest producer says that it plans to step up production because business is getting better. Kennecott, which only this month increased its work-week schedule from four days to five, early next month plans to go to a six-day week.

Phelps Dodge Corporation, which is reported to be operating at about three-fifth's of its 1957 rate, has made no such move as yet, although it indicates that its business, too, is on the upgrade. In fact, August appeared to be the firm's best month so far this year.

Diamond Alkali Puts

—*Continued from page 5*

director of sales, a newly-created position. He will take over some of Mr. McConnell's former duties, holding responsibility for management of the company's nine branch sales offices and administration of its market planning program.

To his new post Mr. Clark brings broad sales and general management experience, including twenty-four years' service with the company. A Diamond sales representative in New Jersey for twelve years, he was manager of the firm's New York-New England branch sales office from 1948 to 1956, when he was named general manager of the soda products division.

John W. Mantz, general manager of the silicate, detergent, calcium division since its formation in 1954, becomes general manager of the soda products division.

These two divisions have been combined into a single unit, which will henceforth be known as the soda products division.

Mr. Mantz, with a record of thirty years' experience on the production side of the alkali industry, joined Diamond in 1946 as assistant superintendent of the former alkali division at Painesville, Ohio. Appointed industrial relations manager in 1948, he became assistant general manager of the Painesville plant in 1950 and was named general manager of the silicate, detergent, calcium division in 1954.

Diamond also announced the establishment of an international division to meet the increased needs of growing foreign sales and manufacturing interests. Named general manager is Samuel S. Savage, who had been director of export sales for Diamond for the past nine years. He previously was active in both domestic and export chemical sales work.

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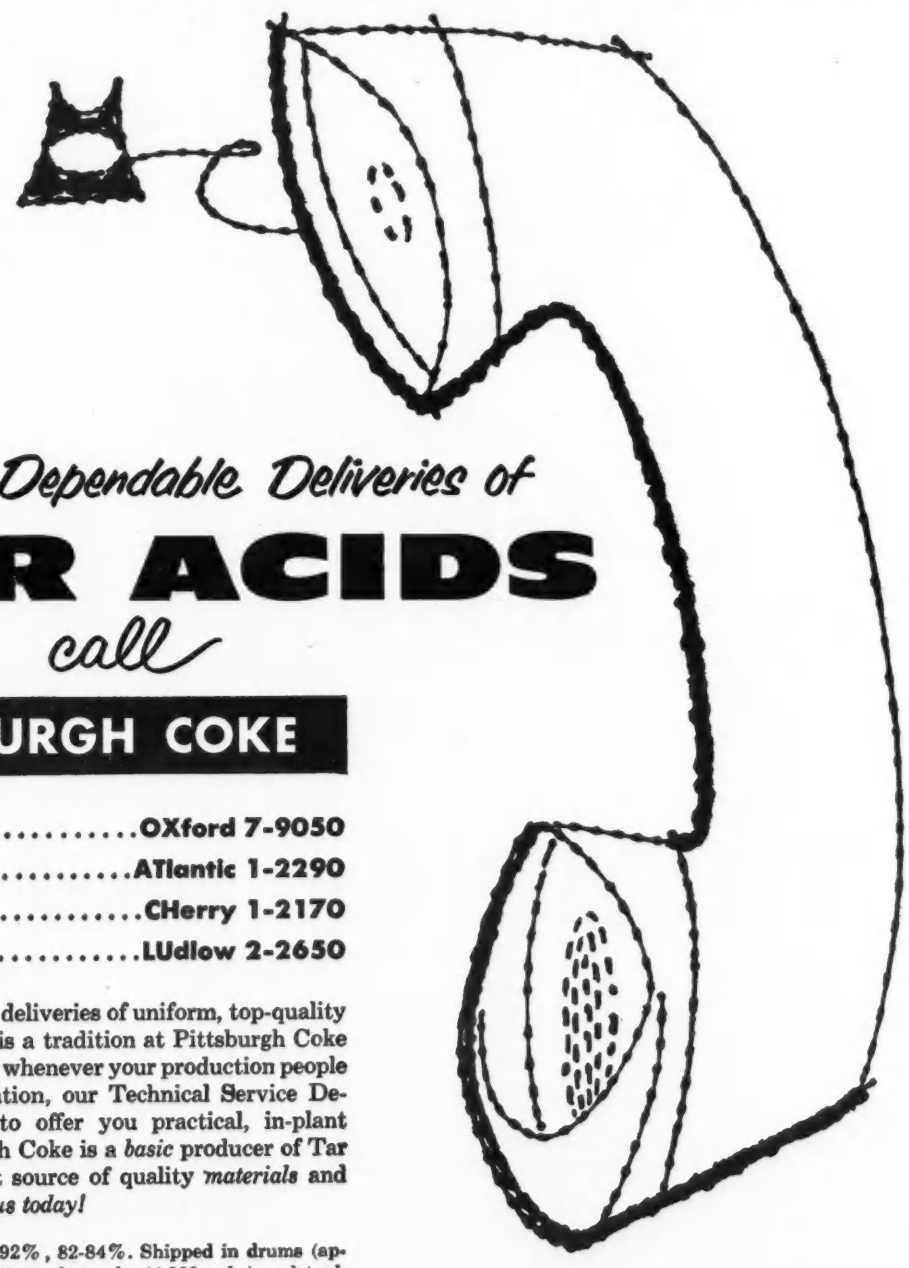

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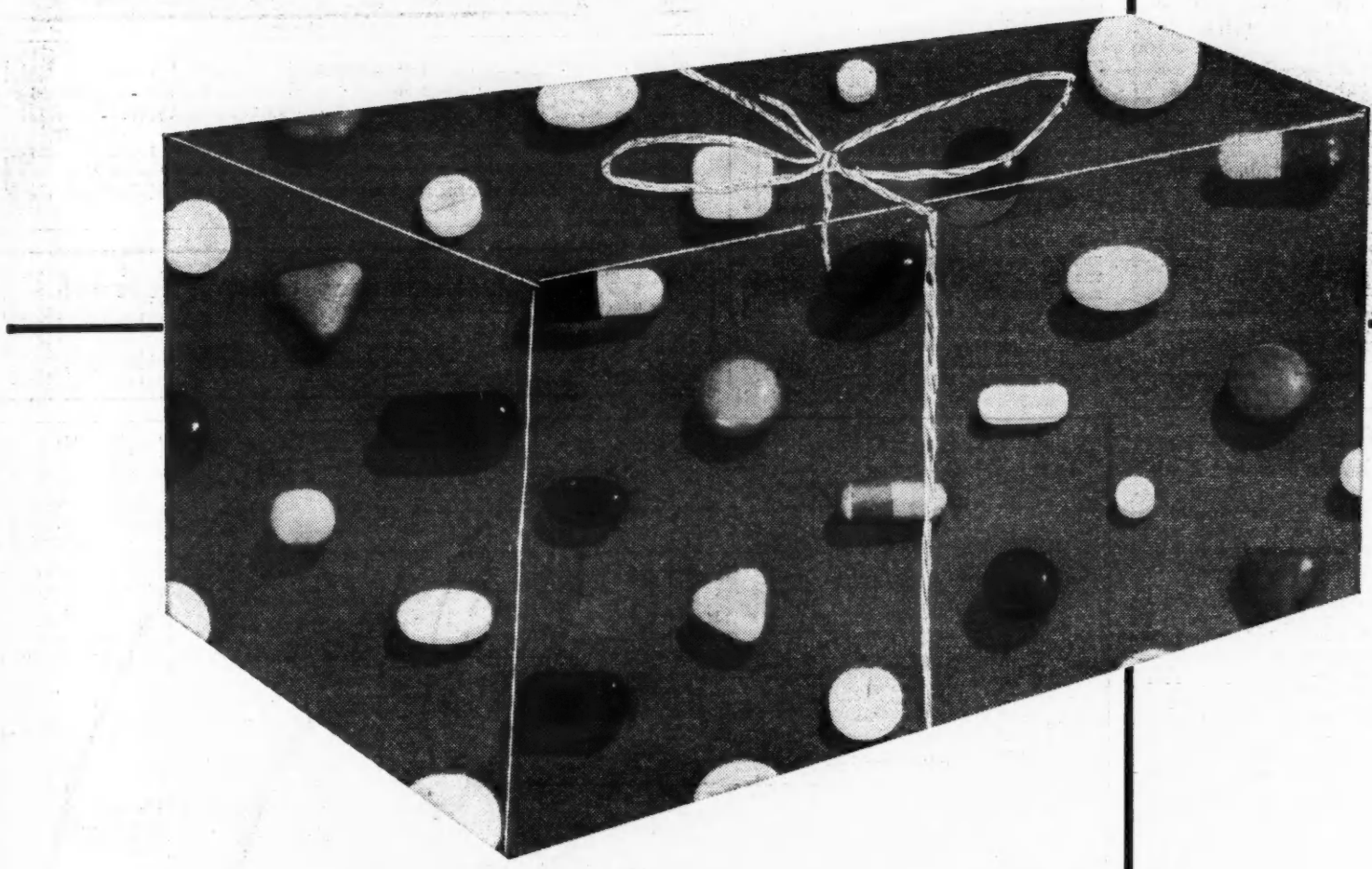

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Wholesale drug sales have continued to outrun last year's levels slightly, while bulk fine chemicals are a bit slow and, in most cases, manufacturers are pressing to achieve volume comparable to 1957. However, business has been better in these markets than in other segments of the chemical industry and with the heavy pharmaceutical buying season still to come, it appeared that the recession had inflicted only minor damage.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
62.79	62.79	62.80	63.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Individual markets have suffered. Sharp reduction in vitamins continued, but the price trend in vitamins has always been downward, recession or not. Items going into feed supplements, which contribute heavy dollar volume to the overall market, have been sharply competitive. Heavy imports remain a problem in markets like caffeine, folic acid, niacin and the tuberculosis drugs. Weakness in drug markets appeared the result more of problems peculiar to the drug field than to any sharp inroads made by the recession.

Aspirin and salicylates markets have held up well. Producers said consumers were wary of being caught short this year as was the case when the flu epidemic struck last year. A strike at the New Jersey plant of a major producer of salicylic acid was not expected to disrupt trading conditions. Inventories are fully adequate after a slow summer buying season, it was said.

Vitamin markets were steady and unchanged from last report. Most recent price change in these markets was a $25 per gram reduction in the price of crystalline Vitamin B_{12} recorded by major producers last month. Other cobalamin and cyanocobalamin products were reduced at the same time. Folic acid continued to come under pressure of imports as was the case with ascorbic acid and thiamin, but this was an old story to vitamin makers.

Menthol market was quiet. Price had firmed up somewhat, but dealers' inventories remained high and consumers appeared in no hurry to increase their buying requirements.

Aspirin — The market was essentially unchanged from last report. Demand has held up fairly well over the usually slack summer buying season. Consumers appeared anxious to have adequate inventories on hand in the event of a shortage such as occurred last fall when the flu epidemic struck. Last year, aspirin suppliers began to run into trouble in October and didn't catch up with heavy demands until early in April. Currently, producer inventories were fully adequate to cope with trade needs.

Bismuths — Pharmaceutical buying was slow. Stocks were fully adequate for the modest demands being made in the trade. Prices in effect for many months remain unchanged, according to report of major producers contacted last week.

Bromides — A producer reported some indication of an upturn in these markets this month over last month. However, stocks were fully adequate for trading requirements and prices were steady at prevoiusly reported levels. Observers felt that a sharp upturn in buying for fall needs by pharmaceutical houses was not in the cards for the bromides. Established end-uses will continue to draw on these materials, but markets remained static for the most part, it was said.

Citric Acid—Price was unchanged. Demand has held up well despite the fact that it is getting a little late in the season as far as beverage accounts are concerned. Weather was an important consideration for the future. Should warm weather hang on through the early fall months, it would spell additional sales volume for citric acid makers, it was said. Stocks on hand were fully adequate for industry requirements.

Folic Acid — Price was unchanged at previously reported levels. Use in multivitamin preparations has been on the increase, it was said. Folic acid was also said to play an important role in the formation of red blood cells, protein metabolism and in the maintenance of tissue integrity. The Committee on Therapeutic Nutrition has recommended inclusion of folic acid in standard therapeutic vitamin capsules for nutritionally depleted patients.

Iodides—Price listings of major producers were unchanged from last report. Current movement was routine in hand to mouth quantity and for immediate or nearby need. Producers have continued to work in a contracting market as use of these materials has been on the downgrade in recent years. Undercutting has put a severe strain on profit margins for most iodides. Price reductions of last spring helped to clarify the situation somewhat, but most observers felt that the only clear cut result of the lower list prices was to discourage production at the manufacturers level.

Isoniazid — This material along with streptomycin remain as the major materials used to control tuberculosis, it was said. Cost of caring for TB patients in Veterans' hospitals was estimated to have dropped $38 million in the past three years. Relapse rates of tuberculosis patients previous to the development of isoniazid and streptomycin was about 35 percent to 50 percent and has dropped to less than 5 percent today, it was said. Public Health Service said cost of treatment of tuberculosis in the United States in 1956 was about $725 million.

Menthol — Market was quiet. Price has shown a firming tendency in recent weeks as the heavy fall buying season by pharmaceutical accounts draws nearer. However, stocks in dealers' hands are heavy and consumers were in no hurry to up their buying requirements in this market. With fully adequate supplies on hand, material continued to move in hand to mouth manner.

Mercurials—Movement to pharmaceutical outlets was sluggish, while use in industrial applications held to routine levels. Price reductions in these markets were unlikely as mercury metal has continued to firm after the low point reached early last spring. In any case, sources said, mercury salts are less unlikely to reflect fluctuations in metal prices than are other metal salts.

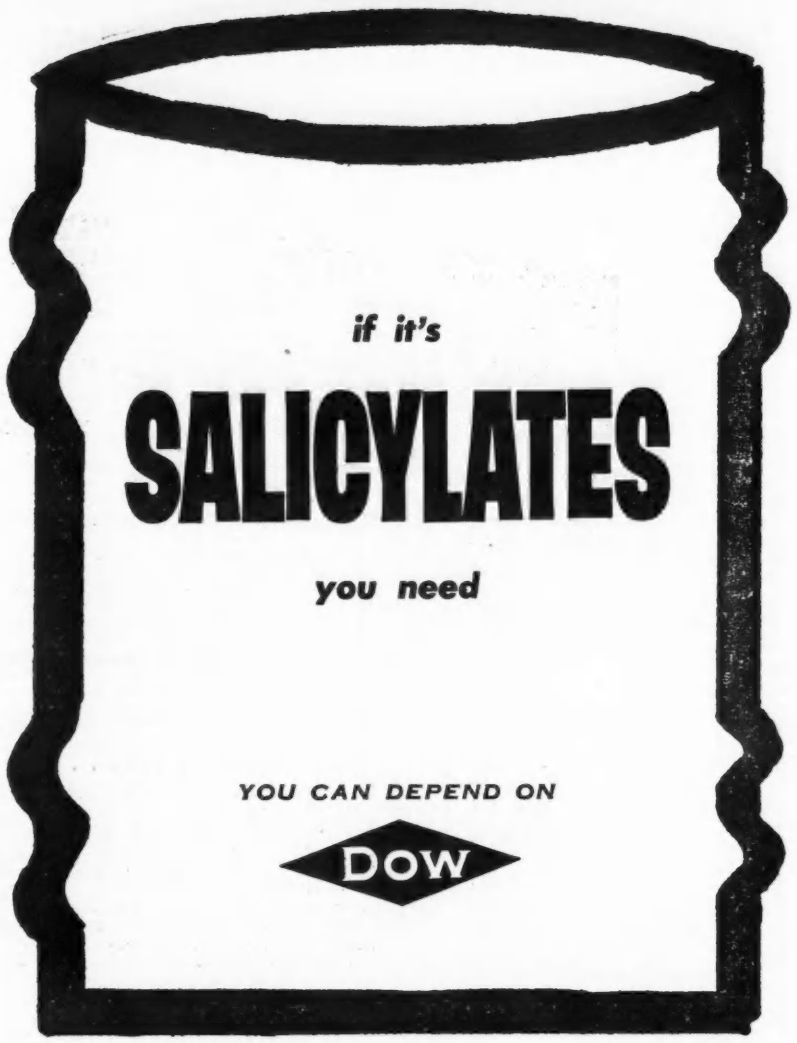
Penicillin—Researchers at the University of Michigan recently announced the development of a continuous process for the production of antibiotics which could boost output substantially and have worldwide effect on availability and price of the drugs. Penicillin and chloramphenicol were two types of antibiotics produced by this system, it was said. Present production is by the batch process, whereby the mold is grown to maturity in a suitable medium and then harvested and the process repeated. Under the new system, fermentation would be continuous and the antibiotic would be separated and harvested constantly.

FTC charges that six major producers of antibiotics had conspired in illegal trade practices brought vigorous denial from spokesmen for each of the companies. It was felt in one quarter that the charges could endanger the drug industry's $130 million research program. It was estimated that the drug industry devotes about 7.3 percent of every sales dollar to research as against the general industrail average of about 1 percent. Another source said that the average profit on antibiotics in 1957 amounted to 1 percent per 100,000 unit dose.

Streptomycin—Prices in strep and dihydrostreptomycin were firmer, but demand continued seasonally off. Producers were well able to handle current needs. Listed prices were unchanged from levels long in effect.

Census bureau report indicated exports of streptomycin in May, all forms, amounted to 3,427,268 grams as against 4,701,151 grams in the previous month. Exports in the first five months of the year amounted to about 16.7 million grams, while domestic production in the five month period, bulk only, was 36 million grams.

Exports of dihydrostreptomycin in May, bulk forms, totaled 5,868,725 grams com-



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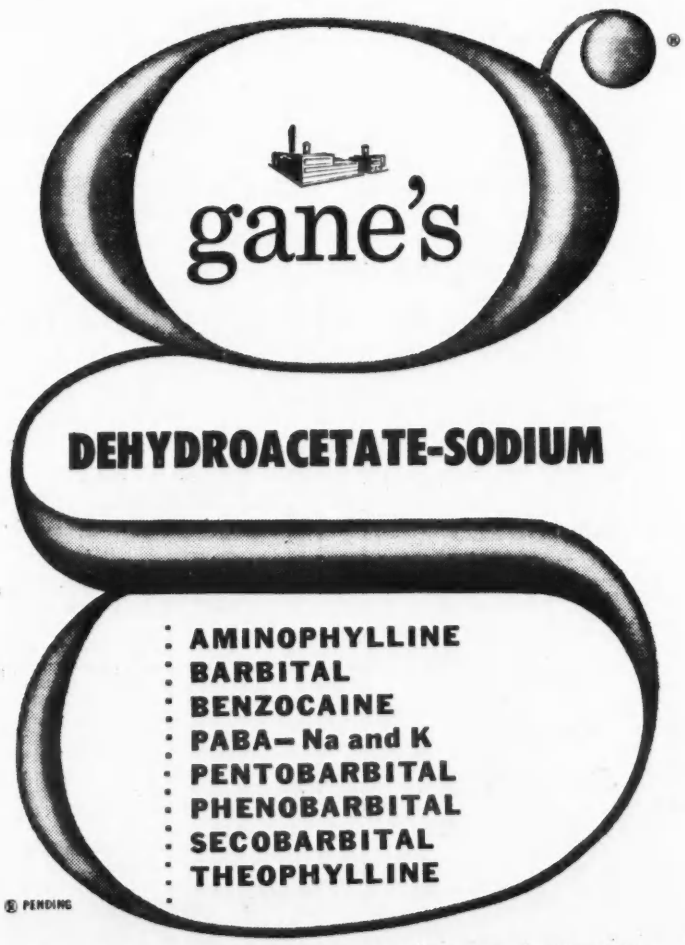

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

pared with 4,446,792 in the month previous. Export of bulk material for the first five months totaled 39.6 million grams, while domestic production of bulk in that period was 113.8 million grams.

Tartrates—Pharmaceutical demand continued slow while industrial calls were off from levels of last year. Best tone was shown in food markets, but even here demand was little more than routine. Import material was firmer in price as a result of higher replacement costs, it was said. Domestic prices long in effect were unchanged.

Imports of tartaric acid in April amounted to 206,967 pounds as against 80,027 pounds in the previous month. Shipments to this country during the first four months totaled 486,773 pounds.

Thiamin — Imports continued fairly heavy, according to report of sources contacted last week. In this market, use of thiamin in food fortification has continued to show a marked increase, accounting for a sharp rise in domestic output. Price was quoted unchanged from last report.

Vitamin B_{12}—Market remained steady and unchanged after a reduction of $25 per gram on crystalline material last month. Continued reports of clinical success in the use of this material in an ever widening variety of applications has made possible substantial price reductions over recent years. Technological advances of late have pointed up a method of protecting B_{12} potency by means of an ion-exchange resin so that the vitamin is not effected by ferrous salts or other reducing agents. The development was expected to benefit consumers by allowing longer shelf life and simplifying handling technics.

Botanicals

Botanical crude drugs, both import and domestic, continued to move in modest volume at quotably unchanged price levels. An expected upturn in pharmaceutical buying had failed to materialize as yet, but sources were hopeful that completion of new crop harvests on some items within the next month would serve to stimulate trading. Inquiry for export was fair on large volume domestics such as cascara segrada. In the domestic market, volume on this material was well held, although buying remains largely in hand to mouth quantity, it was said. Stocks of water soluble natural gums were fully adequate for trade needs. Prices were fully maintained on arabic and a steady amount of quiet buying in recent months has contributed needed strength.

Irish Moss—Principle use continues to be as a stabilizer, although it was pointed out that this material does have some emulsifying action. Some unbleached moss is used, but the majority is sunbleached, it was said. Current movement to food outlets was routine, while pharmaceutical and cosmetic use remains slow. Listed price was unchanged at previously reported levels.

Papain—Material remained in very light supply. High prices attained over many months have led to a dearth of activity in this market. In many cases, material purchased would have to be reprocessed to be used for some applications, thus pushing the price up even higher.

Tragacanth Gum—Industrial use of flake grades was routine, while pharmaceutical use remained on the slow side. An upturn in ribbon grades moving to pharmaceutical use was expected next month when new crop collections, started in May, will be complete. Highest quality commercial gum continues to come from Iran, it was said, although the shrub grows wild in certain areas of the Middle East as well as in Turkey.

Chief advantage of this material was said to be as a suspending agent with extremely long shelf life. Viscosity is well sustained under acidic conditions. Use in pharmaceuticals includes medicinal emulsions and pharmaceutical jellies while industrial outlets were said to be to the dyeing, textile and paper industries as a sizing agent.

HONORED ON ANNIVERSARY: Barclay E. Mackinnon, first vice-president of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York honored at recent dinner in observance of his twenty-five years with the company.

Morphine-Type Drugs Listed by Narcotics Unit

Bureau of Narcotics has announced the proposed addition of four new synthetic drugs to the list of drugs which have addiction-forming or addition-sustaining liability similar to morphine. They are:

3-Hydroxymorphinan.

2'Hydroxy-2,5,9-trimethyl-6;7-benzmorphan.

3-Allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine.

Dimethylaminoethyl diphenyl-a-ethoxyacetate.

Commissioner H. J. Anslinger stated that any interested party may submit written data or arguments pertaining to the liabilities of the drugs until September 2.

ODM Magnesium Policies

—Continued from page 7

nesium at 36 cents a pound—but not at 30 cents, which would place magnesium in real competition with aluminum and steel," Mr. Norem argues.

Earlier, he had contended that magnesium could be made from extensive resources of olivine in this country at two-thirds its present cost—which would bring it into direct competition with aluminum, boost demand tremendously, and be a boon to the light metals industry and the armed forces (OPD, 11/18/57).

"The support by ODM," Mr. Norem says, "of the concept of sufficiency of magnesium is incredibly shortsighted, as development of an olivine-based magnesium industry is the one most effective weapon the government has in halting inflationary price rises in both steel and aluminum."

"The contention that the United States —with its about 85,000 tons maximum peacetime capacity and about 60,000 tons annual production—has sufficient magnesium production of all foreseeable requirements," he continues, "will drive the country to the brink of disaster, and has already permitted Russia to surpass us in production and consumption of magnesium."

Most important, he believes, "it is the basic source of the inflationary tendency gripping the nation."

"The most effective weapon to prevent constantly inflationary increases in steel and aluminum prices," he argues, "is to create one or more fully competitive magnesium producers" basing their production on olivine.

Such action, he predicts, would "result in a substantial reduction in price for magnesium, forcing aluminum and steel to hold the line in order not to price themselves out of competition."

Summing up, Mr. Norem believes that refusal by the government to recognize the current "virtual monopoly" in magnesium has caused the following serious problems:

- A retrogression of magnesium to about one-fourth of this country's 1946 capacity.
- Russia has surpassed the United States in production and consumption of magnesium.
- The industrial war-deterrent power of the U.S.—as far as light metals are concerned—has been destroyed.
- Lack of healthy competition from magnesium has been a major contributing factor to the inflationary trend—inasmuch as this policy permits aluminum and steel producers to raise their prices unchecked.

Defense Metals Info Center Set Up at Battelle Memorial

A Defense Metals Information Center has been set up by the Department of Defense at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus Ohio.

Operating under the direction of the assistant Secretary of Defense for research and engineering, the new center has much broader responsibilities than its predecessor, the Titanium Metallurgical Laboratory.

The new organization collects and disseminates technical data on titanium, beryllium, refractory metals, high-strength alloys for high temperature service, corrosion and oxidation resistant coatings and thermal protection systems.

Defense contractors, subcontractors and other suppliers, as well as government agencies, will be served by the new center. In addition, it supplements already existing activities of the military departments in providing technical assistance and consulting services on problems involving materials use.

Broadening the scope of the agency became necessary because of the stepped-up effort in research in new special materials for increased performance in future weapons systems, the Department of Defense explained.

Aspirin Sales Soared

—*Continued from page 7*

of the economy last year. Total output of medicinals (in bulk) the report says was 98.5 million pounds, or 10.2 percent more than the output of 89.4 million pounds reported for 1956. Sales in 1957 totaled 7.9 million pounds, valued at $576 million, compared with sales in 1956 of 73.1 million pounds, valued at $506 million, an increase of 9.3 percent in quantity and 13.8 percent in value.

In terms of value, the report says, antibiotics (as a group) were the most important medicinals produced in 1957. Total production of all antibiotics for human and veterinary purposes in 1957 was 2.4 million pounds or 20 percent more than the 2 million pounds reported for 1956. Sales in 1957 were 2 million pounds, valued at $324 million—an increase over 1956 of 17.6 percent in quantity and 19.6 percent in value.

Production of penicillin salts in 1957 amounted to 526 trillion International units, compared with 478 trillion International units in 1956. Sales in 1957 totaled 456 trillion International units, valued at $66.3 million, compared with 449 trillion International units, valued at $63.5 million, in 1956.

Production of dihydrostreptomycin amounted to 582,000 pounds in 1957, compared with 492,000 pounds in 1956; sales in 1957 were 462,000 pounds, valued at $20 million. Production of streptomycin in 1957 increased to 198,000 pounds from the 130,000 pounds reported for 1956.

Production of tetracycline was 404,000 pounds in 1957 compared with 220,000 pounds in 1956. The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as chlortetracyline, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, and oleandomycin, amounted to 465,000 pounds in 1957; sales of this group were 430,000 pounds, valued at $114 million.

Production of antibiotics for animal feed supplements, food preservation, and crop spraying totaled 870,000 pounds in 1957—a substantial increase from the 779,000 pounds reported for 1956.

Vitamins also moved in the pattern of the other medicinals. The combined output of vitamins was 8.6 million pounds compared with 7.2 million in 1956. Sales of all vitamins in 1957 totaled 6.5 million pounds, valued at $79.8 million.

Three items stood on the downside of the market: hormones, sulfa drugs and barbiturates. Production of hormones in 1957 amounted to 52,000 pounds, compared with 56,000 pounds the year before; sales in 1957 were only 10,000 pounds, compared with 26,000 pounds in 1956, though the value of sales in 1957 was $25.7 million dollars, only slightly under the value of sales of $25.9 million dollars in 1956.

The output of sulfa drugs amounted to 3.7 million pounds in 1957, a slight decrease from the 3.8 million pounds produced in 1956.

Barbiturates production totaled 755,000 pounds in 1957, some 1,000 pounds less than the output in 1956.

Mica Duties Bill Passed By Senate After Year Wait

After a lapse of more than a year, congress has finally completed action on legislation to modify tariff duties on imported mica. Passed by the house twelve months ago (OPD, 8/12/57), HR 6894 received senate approval only last week.

The measure, which now awaits the President's signature, provides for a flat rate of duty of 4 cents a pound on all manufactured mica. In addition, it transfers to the free list mica films and splittings not cut or stamped to dimensions.

In effect, the legislation means a reduction in the duty on unmanufactured mica valued at over 15 cents a pound, bringing it down to the same rate as that for unmanufactured mica valued at less than 15 cents a pound.

The congressional action is expected to boost slightly imports of unmanufactured mica and uncut mica films. Imports of cut mica films and fabricated mica parts, it is anticipated, will show a corresponding decrease.

This is likely to happen, it is pointed out, because now domestic mica fabricators should be able to buy unmanufactured mica at somewhat lower prices.

Oxygenated Facilities

—*Continued from page 5*

dioxide, vinylcyclohexene monoxide, dicyclopentadiene dioxide, styrene oxide, allyl epoxystearate, and caprolactone. These products are expected to play an important part in resin technology and to serve as chemical intermediates as well.

Emphasis on 'Epoxide 201'

Special emphasis is to be placed on "Epoxide 201," which forms plastics and coating resins of outstanding color stability and resistance to heat distortion. "Epoxide 201" is more reactive to acid and anhydride hardeners than any other diepoxide. Vinylcyclohexene dioxide is a viscosity reducing agent for epoxy resins and performs its function without lowering the heat distortion temperature of conventional epoxy resins. Dicyclopentadiene dioxide forms resins of exceptionally high heat distortion temperature. Allyl epoxystearate can be used as a monomer.

In addition, Carbide expects to market two combination plasticizer-stabilizers for vinyl resins. This marks the first time that all-synthetic materials have been available for this purpose.

The new materials are di-2-ethylhexyl epoxy tetrahydrophthalate and di-isodecyl epoxy tetrahydrophthalate. These materials are characterized by excellent stability and complete compatibility with vinyl chloride resins.

Carbide will also use the new facilities for commercial custom epoxidation of materials which are either difficult or impossible to epoxidize with the usual chemical reagents.

Vitro Minerals Owners

—*Continued from page 7*

mill and acid plant in Riverton, Wyo., originally designed for 550 tons capacity.

Vitro Minerals Corporation, operating in the Gas Hills area of Wyoming for four years, has uranium properties in Wyoming estimated by the Atomic Energy Commission to contain more than 911,000 tons of ore. This estimate is based on exploration and development of approximately 22 percent of the more than 40,000 acres presently controlled by Vitro in the Gas Hills area.

Under the agreement, Susquehanna will acquire all the capital stock of Vitro Minerals and, in turn, the parent companies of Vitro Minerals will receive a large ownership in Susquehanna Corporation. Total common stock of Susquehanna paid for the Vitro Minerals stock will be based on the total mineral resources developed and mined from Vitro Minerals properties for processing at the Fremont Minerals mill in Riverton.

Under the proposed agreement with the AEC, the new mill and acid plant at Riverton will increase its present designed capacity from 550 tons to more than 1,000 tons per day. Negotiations to this end are under way at the AEC offices in Grand Junction, Colo. It is expected that the mill will be completed in December, after which expanded mining operations will be undertaken on the present Vitro Minerals properties.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A major producer of California orange oil slashed the price of that material $1 per pound to a listing of $2.35. Almost immediately, a large Florida producer cut price to $1.95 to meet the competition. Independent California dealers have been quoting their material at $2.80 per pound. Earlier, palmarosa oil was cut 25 cents per pound to an inside listing of $4. Other than this the market remained remarkably quiet with little other price movement reported. Bois de rose and lemongrass remained rooted to previous soft positions; reports from South America noted particular ease in the situation of Peruvian quality bois de rose. Though no price shift was noted here, a firmer tone was noted for petitgrain oil out of source. This development was attributed by dealers here to a short crop and resultant tighter price. One source said that quotations at source had climbed 40c per kilo. Another tightening source material market is that of chamomile flower where a similar tight supply situation is forcing prices to firm somewhat.

In the aromatic chemicals market, materials at recently reduced levels with no noticeable shift in the sales or demand picture.

According to a recent report from London, a little more interest has been shown in the essential oils market there. The report notes that the bottom prices have now been reached, prices below which there is no incentive to produce, and although in some instances stocks in hand are large, any good take-off without further production could quickly advance prices. For the past eighteen months, the report notes, values generally have been falling but it may be that a turn round is not too far away. Citronella oil on the London market is now steady at more or less unchanged prices and the Ceylon grade has made a slight recovery. Fairly large quantities of bois de rose have been dealt with at lower levels and the price now holds firm. Eucalyptus oil is weak on a falling-off demand and is now considered a cheap purchase. Geranium Bourbon, the report says, is extremely firm, stocks in London are low and the price continues to rise. France fully anticipates higher prices will be quoted when new crop lavender and lavandin become available after the low quotations for old crop made a while earlier. Sicilian lemon oil has made a sharp advance and further rises are expected as little oil is anticipated to be produced of the summer crop. Lemongrass oil is at a low ebb; sweet orange oils continued to advance.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anisseed, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Korintje "C," ½c. per lb.
Peppers, red, Sudanese, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamoms, Alleppey green, 5c. per lb.
Decorticated, 10c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 25c. per lb.
Poppyseed, ½c. per lb.
Orange oil, Calif., 45c. per lb.
Florida, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
145.72	145.79	145.74	145.84

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Lemongrass oil—The situation for this material remains little changed from conditions that have prevailed during the past years. One source suggests that demand during the Middle Eastern crisis jumped and for a while sales were up but that since the easing of tension in that area, the material has slipped back into its previously held soft rut. The material also was reported at the time of the Suez crisis, in 1956, to have climbed up somewhat, but just as swiftly fell back again once that situation resolved itself. Involved here, according to most dealers, is the continued over production of material. The picture of such oils as lemongrass, citronella and a number of others, which are basic to a national economy to one degree or another and are overproduced consistantly, is a general picture if not a universal one. No hope of curbing the production picture is offered by source and none is expected on the open market. Thus, the situation should continue at much the same level for some time to come.

Orange—The price of cold pressed California oil was slashed by a major dealer to $2.35 per pound or $1.00 less than had been previously quoted by them. This price is 45c. per pound less than had been quoted on spot by independent producers, it was noted. On the heels of the California price cut, a Florida producer cut his price to $1.95.

Palmarosa—This material has been cut on spot to an inside price of $4.00 per pound, it was noted last week. The inside listing had previously stood at $4.25 per pound.

Peppermint — Production of this material, according to a Department of Agriculture report based on conditions of August 1, is now forecast at 2,244,000 pounds, a reduction of about 4 percent below the relatively large 1957 crop. However, the anticipated production is still about 30 percent above average. Oregon peppermint, according to the report, is in generally good condition with warm, dry weather holding rust to a minimum. Harvest started about the beginning of the month and was general by mid-August. In Indiana, yield has been reduced as a result of frost damage, flooding and excessive rainfall. Growing conditions in Michigan improved during July but growth was short and in some areas stands are thin. Harvest of row and meadow mint began early in the month. At Grant, growth, is four or five weeks behind schedule and some fields have been abandoned because of late frost injuries. In the more important central lower Michigan counties light frost occured around mid-June, and row mint acreage was lost. However, prospects there are generally better than at Grant.

Spearmint—Department of Agriculture researchers have estimated the pending US spearmint crop at 567,000 pounds or about 6 percent less than the 1957 output. This figure is 6 percent less than average production. In speaking of the crop, Department sources said that prospects in both eastern and western Washington state are above ave.ge. Hot, dry weather in western Washington has prevented the development of rust spores and an early harvest is in prospect. Also, in eastern Washington, foliage growth has been excellent and the crop is generally two weeks ahead of schedule. Irrigation needs have been heavy but hot weather has not reduced mint yields. Harvest was well under way during the first week of this month. Heavy recent rains, combined with untimely Spring freezes and some winter damage, are expected to curtail the yield in Indiana. Early frost and later wind damage in Michigan delayed the crop about two weeks. Growth is below normal following dry weather in June. Cutting and distilling got underway about August 10.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—Standard quality citral is being quoted on spot at $3.85 per pound. Extra quality material is being sold for $5.05 per pound. Both spot quotations are resultant of recent price cuts.

Linalool—Ex bois de rose type material continued at previous levels at the recently reduced price range of $4.20 to $4.50 per pound. The material has been soft for some time and the recent cut was the latest in a series of such spot moves. Synthetic linalool, 98 to 100 percent ester, was continued at a listing of $4.40 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Anisseed—This material moved a bit on spot last week with the price of Spanish quality material climbing ½c. per pound to a 17½c. listing. Mexican quality seed, held at the same position now held by Spanish seed: 17½c. per pound.

Cardamoms—Some signs of softening were noted in that market last week. The price of Alleppey green fell 5c. per pound to $2.25 while Alleppey decorticated material fell 10c. to a $2.80 per pound spot listing.

Gingers — One source here noted last week that Cochin prices are relatively firm

Essential Oils

and stocks are not overly large. African and Nigerian grades, the dealer added, are beginning to get some play. Also it was said, Jamaica appears to have leveled off.

Nutmegs — The West Indies advanced their minimum price last week according to one dealer here. Import business in the East Indies is at a standstill because Singapore is above our levels, the source said.

Pepper—According to one dealer, prices marked time with demand remaining about normal. Those arrivals, the dealer claimed, that were released on first examination found a ready home. A good share of the imports are being detained, however, the report said. Singapore continued a reluctant seller at full levels on both Lampong and Sarawak. India was competetive from time to time, but only at small fractions under the New York spot level. Ceylon appeared as the cheapest source of supply last week. This, said the dealer's report, is an unusual circumstance in view of the fact that the total production from that area is very small. It is likely, the report added, that the stocks will be sold quickly.

Local demand for white pepper was said to be small and arrivals were beginning to press on spot prices. Shipment levels were likewise slightly lower. However, no urgency to sell forward deliveries was noted here.

On the other hand, one source added, interest in red peppers appears to be growing in preparation for the Fall demand. Some small lots of Hontakas and Santakas are now enroute from Japan. These are available at a discount under spot New York levels.

U.S.-Euratom Legislation Awaits White House Okay

Now at the White House awaiting the President's signature is legislation enabling the United States to join with Euratom this year in a program for the development of European nuclear power.

Cleared by the house last week were these twin atomic measures:

(1) A concurrent resolution expressing congressional approval of the US-Euratom cooperation pact negotiated in May and

(2) Authorization legislation to implement the first steps of that agreement.

The authorization legislation gives Atomic Energy Commission the authority to spend $3 million in fiscal 1959 as the first US contribution toward a five-year joint US-Euratom research program.

It also authorizes the assumption of a contingent liability of up to $90 million against the performance of US reactors or fuel elements sold to Euratom under AEC guarantees.

Finally, it permits AEC to sell to Euratom 30,000 kilograms of uranium-235 and one kilogram of plutonium.

Allied Chemical Agent Named

American Oil & Supply Company, Newark, N.J., has been named agent for the marketing of "A-C Polyethylene" by Allied Chemical Company's Semet-Solvay petrochemical division. American Oil's franchise will cover metropolitan New York, northern New Jersey, and parts of eastern Pennsylvania.

Wallerstein Building Office

Wallerstein Company, New York, will build a one-story air-conditioned executive office building at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y. Construction will begin immediately with completion scheduled for April. Wigton-Abbott Corporation has been awarded the contract.

Tranquilizer, Dentrifrice

—Continued from page 3

their advertising a good bit since the early days of 1955 and 1956 when the drugs were first used on a broad scale. However, it still sees something to worry about.

"While some of the initial blatant excesses have undoubtedly subsided, the subcommittee heard sufficient testimony based on tranquilising advertising in current professional journals and direct mail advertising material to indicate that deceptive advertising of these drugs is still a serious problem."

The lawmakers applaud the recent move by the ethical drug industry to set up an advertising guide for promotional material, but, they add, this makes it a particularly suitable time for FTC to get started on a code of fair advertising practice.

On dentifrices, they use the same argument, saying that the willingness of the American Dental Association to help the commission in drafting a code of fair advertising practices has created "a favorable climate for the FTC to 'strike' now."

Helium Conservation

—Continued from page 4

dustry. This helium would then be sold on a guaranteed-purchase basis to the government.

Before World War II, helium was used mainly in lighter-than-aircraft and observation balloons, but in recent years the gas has found many other important applications.

It is essential to the missile and atomic energy programs, and is becoming increasingly important as an industrial tool—principally for shielded-arc welding and metallurgical processes.

The nation's total supply of helium is now produced by Interior's Bureau of Mines in four plants at Exell and Amarillo, Tex.; Otis, Kans., and Shiprock, N. M.

The bureau hopes to begin construction of a fifth helium plant in the Keyes gas field of Oklahoma, having recently contracted for rights to extract helium from natural gas produced there.

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Coatings Materials

Markets for paint materials are beginning to revive as vacation shutdowns reach an end and signs of advance buying for the Fall production season appear. Needs of the automobile industry have been cited as another potent factor in the early renewal of buying interest. Also, it is suggested, most buyers feel confident that the recession has bottomed-out and thus are inclined to make heavier commitments than would have been feasible in the gloomy atmosphere that prevailed earlier in the year.

As to individual markets, trade sources report moderate to good movement of plasticizers, synthetic resins and dry colors. Sales of natural resins, while still spotty and restricted to actual needs, are better than a month ago, and stepped-up inquiry last week gave promise that brisk buying would develop after the season got underway.

A trade report on asbestos, issued last week, suggested that the industry had been hit relatively hard by the recession. Shipments of crude were said to have ranged from 18 to 20 percent below last year's volume, with much of the decline concentrated in the international market. Output from two new mines plus scattered expansion in milling capacity, it was pointed out, would have the immediate effect of boosting stock levels, but any excess was expected to be wiped out imminently by a pick-up in demand for manufactured goods, spurred by increased building activity.

A cut in phthalate prices, though eventual and contingent, has become a more serious possibility. It all depends on phthalic anhydride. As matters now stand, a new producer of anhydride has contracted to deliver later in the year at a price 4 cents below the going rate and two other makers have promised customers they would meet such a price under certain conditions. This could give rise to an industrywide price cut, trade sources say, that would sooner or later affect phthalates.

Agricultural Marketing Service last week reported July output of gum naval stores at 16,980 barrels of turpentine and 49,240 drums of rosin. Further details from this report appear below under the naval stores heading.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
101.45	101.45	101.45	100.76

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black—This material finds its main use in dry cell batteries, an application which, because of heavy government requirements, is virtually recession-proof. The trend toward ever greater use of electronic equipment in government and private industry gives promise of an expanding market, trade sources say.

The material lists at 19c. per pound for carlots, and 24½c. to 30c. per pound for less than carlots at the warehouse. Supply is adequate for current needs.

Lead Pigments—Following the ¼c. trimming made by producers somewhat over a week ago quotations have held steady. Schedules list red lead in carlots at 13c. per pound for 95 percent, 13.20c. for 97 percent and 13.35c. for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral list at 12½c. and 15.35c. per pound, respectively.

Titanium Dioxide—The paint industry used 235,973 tons of titanium dioxide (TiO_2 content) in 1957 as against 264,918 the year before, according to Bureau of Mines figures. This decline, amounting to about 10 percent, was coupled with a seven percent drop in output of titanium pigments. Paints, varnishes and lacquers used 57.7 percent of TiO_2 shipments as compared with 58.3 percent in 1956 and 58.4 in 1955, the Bureau noted.

Sales of the material have held up well through these recession months because it is such a big factor in retail houses paints which, in contrast to industrial paints, have been untouched by the business downturn.

Prices have held without change since March of last year. At that time schedules were moved up 1c. per pound to incorporate higher costs of production. Reports on supply vary between moderate and heavy.

Zinc Pigments—Paint and rubber accounts have begun to liven up with initial buying for the Fall production season. The needs of the automobile industry were cited last week as constituting the most potent factor in the early revival of buying interest. It was felt that the market would continue active through the balance of the year.

Bureau of Mines has reported June production of zinc oxide (leaded and lead-free) at 12,000 tons, which was a gain of 15 percent over the total of the previous month. While lead-free output declined two percent to 9,000 tons leaded output soared 156 percent to 3,000 tons.

Combined stocks of the two materials dropped 12 percent during the month to 24,000 tons. This was a decline of 11 percent in lead-free and 4 percent in leaded oxide.

The price outlook for zinc oxide was described by informed sources last week as steady. They said that fluctuations in metal have failed to affect oxide during the past two years and are unlikely to do so in the future.

Lacquer Materials

A cut could come in phthalate prices, but it's an eventual rather than an immediate prospect and one that hinges entirely on what happens to phthalic anhydride.

As matters now stand, a new producer of anhydride has contracted to deliver later in the year at prices 4c. below established levels, and two other makers, major ones, have promised customers they would meet the price under certain conditions, relating to how much material actually gets moving at the lower price.

While this does not at all guarantee an industrywide price trimming, it does leave the door open for one. And if it comes, a cut in phthalates would be expected.

Meanwhile, DOP prices have been unsettled by sharpening competition from marginal firms. Because of the competition, heavy quantities of material have moved at 27c. per pound, 1c. below the regular listing. The majors reported that no change in listings was contemplated.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Shipments of crude asbestos are reported to be ranging from 18 to 20 percent below last year's volume with much of the decline concentrated in international rather than domestic markets. Stocks, already at high levels, will be further augmented by production from two new mines and scattered expansions in milling capacity.

In markets for manufactured asbestos not much has changed since last month's report was issued, aside from a slight increase in demand for insulation. High pressure insulation is subject to keen competition for available outlets, but sharply increased business in the latter part of the year should bring the market into balance.

Cement products, siding and cement pipe are all picking up gradually as the construction season gets underway. Textiles and asbestos paper remain depressed, but signs of an upturn are beginning to show up. Capacity of the latter will doubtless exceed market needs even if demand lives up to expectations.

Barytes—Paint grade material was in adequate supply at unchanged prices. Seasonable demand was encountered.

Mica—Shipments to the paint and wallpaper trades during the spring season moved briskly. No price revisions were reported.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Demand was seasonably slow and most orders were for prompt needs. While actual sales weres spotty, stepped up inquiry gave promise of brisk buying later in the year. All grades were adequately available to take care of con-

Coatings Materials

sumer needs. Quotations were without change.

Dammar Gum—As reported here a week ago, Siam and two grades of Singapore have been lowered in price to reflect easier source quotations. Siam, at a new range of 31c. to 34c., is down 1c. per pound. Singapore No. 1 is also 1c. lower, at 37c. to 42c. while No. 2 is ¼c. lower at 31c. to 34c., the ranges reflecting differences as to quality and quantity.

Declines such as these, originating in the primary market, have often been followed by a return to prior levels after sellers have cleared excess stocks. So far this has not proved to be the case in this instance.

Shellac—Business volume held to a moderate summer pace with sales restricted to immediate requirements. Dealers reported unchanged prices and adequate supply.

Orange grades moved at 38c. to 39c. for lemon No. 1, 36c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine, TN continuing out of stock through lack of buying interest. Bleached in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, held at 46c. per pound for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Material in the spot market moved more actively last week at 18½c. and 19c. per pound for Argentine and 18¼c. for Polish casein. Interest in forward shipment still lagged, however, with Argentine futures, shipment in late September, ranging 19c. to 19¼c. per pound.

Reports of light supply in Argentina were discounted by dealers because of absence there of any firming tendency in prices. It was felt that supply would easily take care of world demand until the next flush season several months from now.

New Zealand material met normal demand in established outlets at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, forward shipment. Domestic material was also in normal demand and unchanged in price.

Naval Stores

Agricultural Marketing Service last week reported July production of gum naval stores at 16,980 barrels of turpentine and 49,240 drums of rosin. During the first four months of the crop year, output of both materials declined ten percent from last year's totals, it was noted.

Wood turpentine output in July amounted to 36,770 barrels, as compared with 37,570 in June and 36,000 in July a year ago. July production of tall rosin reached 19,050 drums and steam-distilled rosin 98,790 drums.

Stocks of sulfate turpentine declined by about 6,000 barrels during the month, the report noted, while steam-distilled turpentine held unchanged at the previous month's level. Gum turpentine and rosin stocks increased three percent.

Exports—In the period April 1 to June 30, exports of gum turpentine totaled only 5,930 barrels as against 9,520 the year before. A comparable decline was reported in gum rosin: 21,450 drums from the previous year's 41,950. In the same period, 5,370 barrels of turpentine were imported, compared with 4,240 a year earlier.

Tall Oil Rosin—July output of this material, at 19,050 drums, was 5,740 drums lower than in the previous month but up 1,070 from July a year ago. Stocks on July 31 amounted to 33,260, down slightly from a month earlier.

Pine Gum—For the week ending August 9 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $25.26 as compared with $25.29 the previous week and $25.84 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 21,060 barrels as against 19,140 the previous week and 21,600 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 10.96 gallons of turpentine and 299.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 36; WG, 27; N, 15; M, 17, and K and below, 5.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 15	Mon. Aug. 18	Tues. Aug. 19	Wed. Aug. 20	Thurs. Aug. 21
Drums—					
M	...	...	$7.75	...	...
WG	$8.14§	...	...	$8.04§	...
WW	...	$8.41	...	...	$8.19
Bags—					
WG	...	8.00	...	...	...
WW	...	8.15	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended August 21)—N, $7.40; M or better, $7.35; WW, $7.80

Sales, USDA

240*	427*	240*	480*	1,063*

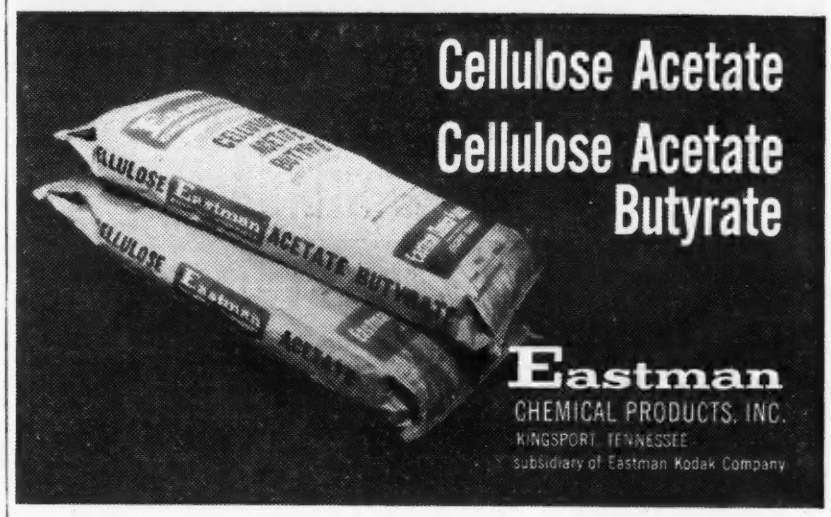
New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.10; N, $9.20; K-M, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.50	...	.503§
Sales	...	8,000¶	...	26,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.



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TULSA, OKLA. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 36 N. Guthrie
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Fertilizer Plant Safety To Be Safety Council Course

A school in accident prevention for fertilizer plant personnel in the midwest is slated for September 10 and 11 at the National Safety Council's headquarters in Chicago, it was announced by the council's fertilizer section.

Cooperating in setting up arrangements for the school are John E. Smith, Director of Safety, Spencer Chemical Co., Pittsburg, Kansas and Glenn Griffin, Director of Industrial Training, National Safety Council.

The Midwest regional office of the National Plant Food Institute is assisting in the arrangements. All fertilizer manufacturers doing business in the middle West will be invited to send supervisory personnel to the school.

The two-day session will cover numerous phases of safe handling of materials, and also will deal with safety problems involved in the formulation of fertilizer-insecticide mixtures.

German's Won't Take

—Continued from page 7

suppliers are the United States, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the Netherlands.

The pharmaceutical industry is now faced with a legal, economic, and scientific problem. The legal problem is brought on by the absence of a drug law in the Federal Republic and yet one is considered necessary because of special legislation already existing in other member countries of the European Common Market and in the so-called Free Trade Area.

Previous efforts to regulate production and distribution of drugs have been fought by the industry because of its fear of control, but the industry is now in agreement with the draft law recently prepared by the Federal Ministry of Interior.

Included in the provisions of the draft law are the following points: Requirement of a license for the industrial production of medicine, requirement of expert management of such an enterprise, minimum requirements concerning equipment, and registration of pharmaceutical specialties with the government without government examination as to efficacy. Thus, the bill is an effort to protect existing producers as much as it is the consumers.

Greater Tax Writeoff Wanted

The economic problem is a tax question—the industry believes it should receive a greater tax writeoff for all research expenditures. The scientific problem is the difficulty of German pharmaceutical companies in keeping their best young scientists at home. Foreign countries, including the United States, have tended to skim off the cream of the scientific crop, thus depriving industry of some of its best talent.

Exports of pharmaceuticals increased by a greater percentage than exports of other sectors of the chemical industry. Overseas markets appear to be growing most rapidly, and 1958 is expected to show another sizable gain in pharmaceutical exports, probably as much as 15 percent. Exports to the western hemisphere are expected to show the largest increase.

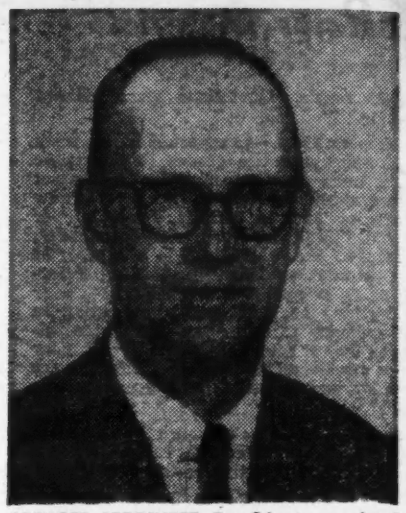
Substantially increased imports of pharmaceuticals by the Federal Republic in 1957 were primarily the result of virtually full liberalization of drug imports from the Organization of European Economic Cooperation countries, far reaching liberalization for the dollar area, and tariff reductions.

Imports may be expected to rise substantially again in 1958, with the United States—now a leading supplier—further expanding its sales to Germany. Nevertheless, the Federal Republic is expected to remain a net exporter of pharmaceuticals in the near future.

Larger Output Forecast

Production of pharmaceuticals probably will rise by another 20 percent in 1958 over 1957. Prices will probably remain quite stable in 1958, even though industry leaders are predicting a moderate price rise.

Manufacturers will find it extremely difficult to pass along production cost increases—raw materials and labor costs will show an increase this year—but should be able to further rationalize their existing facilities and to reduce unit costs through increased production.



SPENCER APPOINTEE: Ray Stirrat, appointed manager of the sales service laboratory and plastics technical service by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. He replaces K. A. Kaufmann, who has resigned to join Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Xylene held evenly at previous demand levels despite the recent price reduction instituted two weeks ago. Producers and dealers had anticipated the present development: price cuts were put into effect primarily in order to bring schedules more into line with the current demand picture. Toluene and benzene, also recently cut in price, are reportedly holding their own at previously found levels. Toluene, according to one major producer, has been strengthened through the Middle Eastern developments. Essentially a matter of government (military) demand, the source said, producers are hopeful that the newly opened vistas will broaden further. LPG's continue in a relatively healthy position with the seasonal market already appearing on the horizon. Stocks, although somewhat heavy, are in no way considered dangerously so, producers say. The waxes remained strong also it was said, with microcrystalline, of course, remaining the front runner.

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in September is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,900,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,785,000 barrels daily forecast for August. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 3,950,000 barrels daily in September, a gasoline yield of 45.0 percent, and total crude runs of 7,750,000 barrels daily. Crude runs for September are expected to be 150,000 barrels daily above the August average. Data for June indicate total crude runs of 7,586,000 barrels daily, including foreign runs of 970,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for July were 7,556,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 906,000 barrels per day.

The Texas railroad commission has increased the daily allowable oil production of the State for September by 228,302 barrels above the August 16 level. The wells in Texas will be permitted to produce twelve days next month, compared with eleven in August. The permissible production will be 3,173,376 barrels a day.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
104.54	104.54	105.51	106.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Toluene—The market for this material looked a little better last week. Producers attributed any fresh movement in the market to stepped-up government buying. The price cut instituted not too long ago has failed to invest the market with any new strength. Two major petroleum producers, who initially met the coke oven toluene instituted price, recently retracted somewhat and will not meet the price on a delivered basis. The new position is one that a number of petroleum producers had assumed when the price cut was put into effect. The argument has been that geographical factors weigh heavy in the considerations of petroleum producers. Further, it has been argued, to meet coke oven prices in all areas would be tantamount to flight into the arms of folly. As matters stand now, the argument continues, both coke oven and petroleum producers have certain geographical factors in their favor. Whether one set of factors outweighs the other, remains a moot point, but the factor of petroleum toluene meeting coke oven material on a universal price structure seems to be a matter that will at best remain a temporal element.

Xylene—Coaltar and petroleum producers of xylene, with material at recently reduced levels, have reportedly found little variation in the market position of their material. Prices for petroleum material were reduced about 4c. per pound two weeks ago. Coaltar prices at the same time were cut about 3c. to 5½c. per pound. The price cut was in keeping with the patterns set in first the toluene and then the benzene markets. Conditions in all three markets have not and are not necessarily expected to show any developments in strength as a result of the price decrease. However, some dealers feel that the new listings are more realistic and in keeping with present conditions in the market. For the most part, xylene conditions have been on the weak side and though government buying under present cold war conditions may prompt some interest, no exceptional buyiny swell is anticipated.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 9, totaled 249,796,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 250,310,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 514,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,034,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and an increase of 520,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane—Production of this material during the last two weeks of July amounted to 131,162,000 gallons according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. This figure compares with the 123,875,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and the 108,778,000 gallons produced during the last week of July, 1957. Stocks of propane at plants, terminals and underground on July 31 were tallied by the Bureau at 411,353,000 gallons on July 31 as compared with the 382,562,000 gallons on hand on July 15 and the tally for the end of July, 1957, or 512,797.000 gallons.

Butane—The bi-monthly report from the Bureau of Mines reports that production of this material during the last two weeks of July was computed at 71,249,000 gallons as compared with the 71,514,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month and the 57,807,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of July of last year. Stocks of butane, according to the Bureau's report, have been tallied at 257,990,000 gallons for the end of the month as compared with the 268,518,000 gallons on hand at mid-July and the 285,472,000 gallons on hand at the end of July of last year.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Little if any change was reported in this market last week. Some slight slackening off of seasonal demand has been noted in some quarters but on the whole the market appears well able to hold its own and no real dip in demand is anticipated. Prices remained at previous levels and here, too, it was noted, no change is anticipated.

Paraffin—This material continued unchanged in its spot situation. Demand continues on an even keel. Some demand for use as a container coat in compound with microcrystalline continues to give the market some seasonal flavor.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 8 indicate an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. The daily overage output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,836,000 barrels, an increase of 291,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,597,000 barrels were 130,000 barrels below the preceding week and 411,000 barrels below the week ended August 9. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,027,000 barrels daily compared with 1,018,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending August 8, crude oil production averaged 6,611,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,573,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 924,000 barrels daily.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Lack of consumer and export interest for edible oils, combined with freer offers caused quotations to decline fractionally last week. Corn oil suffered the widest reduction 1¼ cents per pound. Cottonseed and soybean oils were also lower. Crude coconut oil remained steady, with light volume of business at unchanged quotations. Copra was quiet, but steady. Steady tone prevailed in tallow and greases due to limited offerings. Trading was spotty but the market was featured by the lack of selling pressure. Lard was steady and unchanged. Oleo oil was easier, off fractionally, while sales of oleo stearine took place at slightly higher levels.

Weaker flaxseed market as a result of sharp increase in production indicated in the recent government crop report was reflected in linseed oil and quotations were reduced fractionally for all positions. Consuming interest in other drying oils continued inactive. Tung and oiticica oils were quotably unchanged, but could have been shaded on firm bids. Brazilian castor oil while inactive remained on a steady basis for nearby and later delivery. Slightly better inquiry was reported for crude menhaden oil. Prices were without change and nominal.

Soybean meal was firmer and advanced $1 per ton for nearby delivery. Cottonseed and peanut meals were quiet and lower. The former dropped $4 per ton and peanut $1.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Beeswax, crude, Afr., 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
Refd., 1¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $4 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
109.90	111.79	123.66	119.22

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market remained unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian moved in fair volume at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were quiet, but held at former levels.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	...	1,002,000
Previous week	317,400	1,160,000
Corresponding week, 1957	...	4,756,000
Total this year	9,358,900	49,709,000
Corresponding period, 1957	12,529,900	67,079,000

Coconut—Steady tone prevailed, crude sales at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Tankcars at New York were held at 15½c. light and closely held.

Corn—Crude continued weak and trading took place, a decline of 1c. Sales were noted at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was lower at 16.43c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trend of cottonseed oil futures continued downwards on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market declined sharply under liberal liquidation and general selling, which carried prices down to new seasonal lows for all deliveries. Trading was active, with trade buyers taking September against sales of December forward. Considerable trading was reported against the purchases of soybean oil futures. Quiet consuming and export demand combined with the government report indicating record oils and fats supplies for the 1958-59 season were the dominant bearish factors.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 22, follow:

		Cents per Pound		
	Sales	High	Low	Close
Sept.	564	13.61	12.85	12.89S
Oct.	98	13.65	12.96	12.92@13.00
Dec.	501	13.79	13.03	13.08S
March	217	13.91	13.17	13.21@13.25
May	63	13.80	13.23	13.26S
July (1959)	29	13.70	13.20	13.16@13.20

Total sales and switches, 1,469 contracts.

Trading in cash oil continued inactive. Refined salad declined to 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was lower and nominal at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast; 11¼c., Valley; 10¾c., Lubbock and 10⅞c., Waco.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past 5 years, production of cottonseed as estimated about August 1 would total 4,792,000 tons, 4 percent more than 1957, according to the Department of Agriculture. Cotton acreage in cultivation is down sharply this year because of the heavier participation in the Soil Bank but cotton yield per acre is record high. Farm prices for cottonseed are likely to average slightly less than the $51 per ton received for the 1957 crop, which was in short supply and of poor quality.

Linseed—Lower flaxseed market weakened the oil market and quotations were reduced 3/10c. per pound for all positions. Raw oil was quoted at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars. Minneapolis, August-November; 13.6c., December-Febraury, and 13.8c., March-May. Withdrawals against contracts continued to show improvement.

Flaxseed—Heavy offers of new crop seed caused buyers to reduce bids 4c. per bushel.

Canada's 1958 flaxseed acreage is placed at 2,665,000 acres, according to the first preliminary official estimate released August 12. Flaxseed plantings are thus one-fourth less than 1957 acreage and 17 percent less than March 1 intentions.

Minneapolis.—To-arrive bookings of new crop flaxseed scared to tremendous volume ahead of 4c. decline in bids to $3.05 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Better reports on crop conditions in Canada as well as the United States sparked weakness in futures and cash markets. First new crop offerings appeared on the Minneapolis market. Spot sales amounted to only 11 cars, but to-arrive bookings reached 413 cars and about 50,000 bushels in oddlots. Arrivals for 5 accounts amounted to 186 cars (5 for C.C.C.), compared with 209 cars a year ago. Shipped were 118 cars, against 28 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	325,000	381,750	206,500
Since Sept. 1	18,410,000	31,952,750	2,653,650

Oiticica — Market was reported quiet. Tankcars were offered at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and shadable on firm bid. Drums were unchanged at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Trading for shipment from overseas continued spotty, but market was strong and replacements were closely held. Tunisian oil was quoted at $62 to $64 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f., while offers of Greek were scarce and nominal around

Cottonseed Crush: July

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during July and June, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	July	June
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	81,347	11,583
Crushed or used	132,108	127,003
Stocks at mills	174,515	225,276

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	45,054,000	43,206,000
Stocks at mills	17,074,000	22,327,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	59,542	55,749
Stocks at mills	112,475	162,223

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	32,568	31,134
Stocks at mills	97,322	113,791

Oils, Fats and Waxes

$66, same basis. Spanish oil was quiet and available at $62 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. Demand for oil on spot was slow. Stocks on spot were maintained from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity and quality.

Peanut—Crude was inactive and offered at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Stocks were still light. Refined oil was quoted at 20c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was irregular, closing slightly easier. Light sales of crude ranged from 10⅛c. to 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for August-September during the week. Refined salad was lower at 12½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 22, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Sept.	2	10.00	10.00	9.71@9.76

Total sales, 2 contracts and switches.

Tung—Despite slow trading, the market was unchanged but shadable. Tankcars were offered at 21½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were maintained at 23c. to 23½c., spot, depending upon quantity.

Domestic mills crushed about 80,000 tons of nuts producing 25.5 million pounds of tung oil during the 1957-58 milling season. Output the previous season was 32 million pounds. Average oil yield per ton of nuts crushed this season was 319 pounds, the same as a year earlier.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was spotty. Market was easy and ranged from 99c. to $1.04 per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Copra—Trading was light. Shipments remained steady at $192.50 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Trading was spotty, but offers were limited and closely held. Yellow grease ranged from 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with trading on that basis. Choice white was held at 8⅝c. to 8¾c., same basis, as to quality.

Lard — Market was quiet, but steady. Cash lard as held at 13½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Business was slow. Extra was easier and ranged from 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearing was firmer and advanced to 14⅝c. to 14¾c, drums, same basis.

Tallow—Firmer tone ruled in this market due to improved interest and limited offerings. Trading was moderate and spotty. Bleachable fancy was sold from 8¼c. to 8⅜c., tankcars delivered, as to quantity. Prime ranged from 8c. to 8⅛c.; special was sold at 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7½c., same basis. Export inquiry was reported light. Guaranteed fancy was firm at 9⅝c., drums, f.a.s., and bulk at 8¾c.

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases in October-May, 1957-58 was

Soybean Crush: July

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during July and June, as compared by the Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	July	June
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	740,358	720,606
Crushed or used	898,680	861,169
Stocks at mills	927,492	1,085,814

Crude Oil

	July	June
	Pounds	
Produced	327,856,000	310,913,000
Stocks at mills	119,372,000	113,390,000

Cake and Meal

	July	June
	Tons	
Produced	714,727	669,556
Stocks at mills	61,314	82,345

1,836 million pounds, 10 percent less than a year earlier. The marketing year total is expected to be around 2,750 million pounds, 250 million less than last year. Domestic use has been relatively stable just under the year-earlier rate, but exports are down nearly 24 percent. Stocks on July 1, 1958 were 4 percent below a year ago and the lowest for that date since 1955. Consumption in soap continued downward but was nearly offset by a rise in other domestic outlets—mainly in feed.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was dull and easier. New crop meal offers were still light, with buying interest also lagged. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $59 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $64, Alabama; $66, South Carolina, for September shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market time was steadier and prices were well held. Trading was confined to nearby delivery.

Minneapolis.—Steady undertone developed in this market. Trading was quiet, though modest pickup occured in demand for nearby supplies. Deferred deliveries were at a premium, interest lacking. Withdrawals against existing contracts were active. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was quoted at $48 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for August delivery; $49, September and $50.50, October-December. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, was lower at $57.50 for August and $58, September.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	10,680,000	15,000,000
Since Sept. 1	607,860,000	619,780,000

Peanut Meal—Supplies were still small but adequate for current demand. Prices declined for 45 percent to $65 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia Mills for September.

Soybean Meal — Moderate pickup occurred in demand for unrestricted billing soybean meal while western market remained quiet. Quotations for immediate delivery advanced $1 a ton, deferred shipment off $1 to $2. Prices reached a low point in precipitous declines of recent weeks, now at a level considered attractive by many mixers. Feed business, however, is traditionally slow during harvest when farmers turn animals out to harvested fields. Shutdowns by several crushers helped to check declines. Meal, 44 percent, was at quoted $57 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for August delivery and $55 to $56 for September.

Waxes, Vegetable

Slow demand and increased selling pressure have unsettled the local caranuba wax market and prices were off from 1c. to 2c. per pound for fatty and yellow grades. Consumer interest continued inactive, with light sales reported for dealers account. While market was easier locally, replacements from Brazil were unchanged and firmly held. No. 3 Ceara crude was lower at 70c. to 72c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and No 3, Parnahyba, 71c. to 73c., same basis. Yellows were reduced 2c. No. 1 Ceara was quoted at $1.20 to $1.22 per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Crude beeswax was quiet and more or less nominal. African crude was easier and ranged from 56c. to 58c., as to seller and quantity. Refined beeswax, while inactive, remained quotably unchanged. Interest in candelilla continued slow, but crude and refined grades were held at prevailing quotations. Japan wax was unchanged, but shadable.

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DOUBLE DISTILLED
COTTONSEED FATTY ACIDS

Titre	35°-40°C.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	1-2
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	5-15
Color Gardner 1933	1-3
Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	201-205
Acid Value	200-204
Iodine Value (WIJS)	90-100

COMPOSITION

Palmitic	32%
Stearic	3%
Oleic	26%
Linoleic	38%
Linolenic	1%

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Factory: Newark, N. J.
Distributors in Principal Cities • Manufacturers since 1837
Send for samples and free booklet, "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry".

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—10 bls, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
100 bbls, French American Banking Corp, Casablanca
40 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Casablanca
70 dms, Casablanca

ALUM—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

AMINOPYRINE—9 dms, Hamburg

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

AMYRIS OIL—3 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince

ANILINE DYES—5 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
45 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
21 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
22 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
38 dms, Rotterdam

ANTIMONY—20 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool

ANTIMONY REGULUS—783 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
437 cs, Rijeka

ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Murwal Inc, Port Sudan
1,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Henry Heide Inc, Port Sudan
750 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
600 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
680 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
800 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
700 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Port Sudan

ARSENIC—20 bbls, L J Buck Inc, Gothenburg

ABESTOS FIBER—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Durban
600 b[illegible] Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques

BALL C[illegible]100 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth

BARIUM CHLORIDE—331 bgs, Hamburg

BAYBERRY WAX—55 bgs, National City Bank, Buena Ventura

BEESWAX—150 blks, Koster Keunen, Lisbon
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Porto Alegre
21 bgs, Lampe Trading Co, Havana
30 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
91 bgs, Tampico

BENZENE—1 dm, S Rubin Raut, Antwerp

BENZOCAINE—20 dms, Hamburg

BENZOIC ACID—20 cks, Rotterdam

BERGAMOT OIL—3 hf cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina

BILE ACIDS—24 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires

BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
21 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—11 dms, Samincorp, Callao
6 dms, Cayenne

BRONZE POWDER—25 dms, Allied Manufacturing Co, Hamburg

BRUCINE SULFATE—2 cs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, London

CALCIUM GLUCONATE—4 cs, Chemopuro Manufacturing Corp, Bombay

CALCIUM LACTATE—60 kgs, Copenhagen

CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—112 cs, P H Petry, London

CANDELILLA WAX—250 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico

CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam

CARBON FERROMANGANESE—67 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama

CARDAMOM—7 cs, R T French, London

CARDAMOM SEED—10 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Puerto Barrios

CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoia
375 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Tutoia
63 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tutoia
246 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
313 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
22 bgs, M Arguese & Co, Fortaleza
453 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Bank of N Y, Areia Branca
112 bgs, Toronto Dominon Bank, Areia Branca
557 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Areia Branca
63 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
239 bgs, Salvador

CASEIN—2,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
384 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo

CASSIA—919 bls, Allard & Co, Saigon
654 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
66 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—[illegible] tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
250 tons, Recife

CELERY SEED—170 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
340 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
520 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
85 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
86 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
174 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
43 bgs, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Bombay
174 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay

CHINA CLAY—1,848 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth

CLOROPHYLL—2 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton

CINNAMON BARK—102 bgs, Mombasa

CINNAMON OIL—14 dms, Mombasa

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, A G Dunn, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Keelung
15 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hong Kong
50 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
40 dms, A Verley & Co, Hong Kong
55 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
35 dms, Essential Oils Inc, Hong Kong
25 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hong Kong
50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
80 dms, Keelung

CLOVE—100 bls, American Trust Co, Zanzibar
200 bls, National City Bank, Zanzibar

COALTAR DYES—133 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
7 dms, Baird Chemical Industries, Rotterdam
42 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

COBALT POWDER—25 cks, C Hardy, Havre

COCONUT OIL—1,366 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
750 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
370 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
381 tons, Lever Bros, Manila

COCONUT OIL, HYDROGENATED—92 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam

CODLIVER MEAL—600 bgs, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Trondheim

CODLIVER OIL—28 tons, Whitmoyer International Ltd, Reykjavik
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen

COPAIBA BALSAM—11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaus

CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca

CORN OIL—177 tons, Rotterdam

CORN STARCH—100 bags, Ideal Trading Co, Antwerp
310 bgs, Antwerp
448 bgs, Rotterdam

CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
165 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth

CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, B Young & Co, Kobe
100 cs, B Young & Co, Yokohama

DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London

DEXTRIN—90 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam

DILL SEED—67 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay

EARTH COLORS—220 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
1,166 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
10 cans, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
40 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam

FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
15 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi International Co, Yokohama

FISHMEAL—900 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao

FLUORENE—2 dms, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam

FORMIC ACID—15 cbys, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam

FUEL OIL—130,476 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
125,500 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
116,249 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Santiago
117,876 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz

GALL, OX—6 dms, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
9 bbls, B M T Commodity Corp, Santos

GALLNUTS—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut

GAMMA ACID—34 dms, Belle Chemical Co, Rotterdam

GELATINE—100 bgs, Medico Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, G G Lipplegoes, Liverpool
50 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre

GHATTI GUM—342 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
57 bgs, Morningstar Paisley, Inc, Bombay

GLUE—330 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
230 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
92 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille

GLUE STOCK—963 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
300 bls, A M Goldstein, La Guaira
167 bdls, A M Goldstein, Cristobal

GLYCERINE—162 tons, Colgate Palmolive Co, Benos Aires
270 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
83 dms, R P Casado, Havana

GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Genoa
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa

GYPSUM—200 bgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool

GYPSUM, CRUDE—30,896 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,075 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton
3,350 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax

HELLEBORE ROOT—82 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka

IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cartagena

IRON BLUE—32 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

IRON OXIDE—425 bgs, Malaga

KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
252 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
33 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
28 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay

KELP—112 bgs, Meer Corp, Bergen

LABDANUM OIL—1 cs, Barcelona

LAVANDIN OIL—5 dms, Polak Frutal Works, Marseille

LEMON OIL—20 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Vera Cruz

LEMON PEEL—32 bgs, Messina

LEMONGRASS OIL—15 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
18 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
28 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
28 dms, Norda Essential Oil Co, Cochin

LICORICE ROOT—45 bls, Bombay

LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, National City Bank, Tampico

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Nehls & O'Connel, Genoa
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
200 bgs, French American Banking Corp, Genoa
140 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa

MACE— 8cs, J F Frank, Semarang

MANDARIN OIL—3 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
3 hf cs, Fleuroma Inc, Messina

MANGANESE ORE—1,120 bgs, National Carbon Co, London

MARJORAM—122 bgs, Chemical Bank, Callao

MENTHOL—550 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
65 cs, Empire Trust Co, Santos
50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Santos
20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
50 cs, J Manheimer, Kobe
20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
15 cs, P A Dunkel, Kobe
25 dms, Marseille

MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry

MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—6 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam

MUSTARD SEED—700 bgs, C Gulden, Messina
100 bgs, J W Beardsley, Messina

MYROBALANS—4,634 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—3,393 bgs, Rotterdam

NAUHTHENIC ACID—90 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Barranquilla

NUTMEG—140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
20 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Port of Spain

NUX VOMICA—160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin

OAKMOSS EXTRACT—1 cs, Produce Brokers New Co, Rijeka

OAKMOSS RESIN—15 cs, Seville

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai

OITICICA OIL—300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
100 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza
200 tons, Recife

OLIVE OIL—25 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, First National Cincinnati, Seville
148 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Genoa
52 dms, B Filippone & Co, Piraeus
25 dms, N Lekas Co, Marseille
50 dms, Import Export Corp, Marseille
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
27 dms, Aeolian Shipping Co, Piraeus
63 dms, S A Laraja & Sons, Genoa

ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerta Plata
10 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Tanga

ORANGE PEEL—26 bgs, Messina

OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Salvador

PALM OIL—328 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi

PALMAROSA OIL—4 pots, J Manheimer, Bombay

PALMKERNEL OIL—399 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi

PAPAIN—20 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
38 cs, Dar es Salaam

PECTIN—104 dms, Bank of N Y, Copenhagen

PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
80 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
140 bgs, Singapore

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
80 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
88 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston

PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore

PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires

PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kingston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama

POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam

POPPY SEED OIL—6 dms, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—147 dms, Hamburg

PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam

PSYLLIUM SEED—133 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay

PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—664 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
530 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—15 dms, Matadi

PYRETHRUM POWDER—60 bgs, Max Van Pels, Rijeka

PYRIDINE—10 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,073 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires

RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA ROOT—21 bdls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin

ROSEMARY OIL—2 dms, Seville

SACCHARIN—30 dms, Amkor Corp, Kobe

SAFROL—15 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Yokahama

SAGE LEAVES—500 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rijeka
100 bgs, Trieste

SAGE OIL—1 bbl, Farmers Chemical Co, Rijeka

SALVADOR BALSAM—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Puerto Barrios

SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
5 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin

SEEDLAC—600 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
850 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
650 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,150 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
400 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
150 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta

SENNA LEAVES—200 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin

SESAME OIL—18 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe

SESAME SEED—336 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios

SESAME SEED, HULLED—300 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur

SODIUM ACETATE—1 dm, Freedman & Slater, Havre

SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban

SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Metro Atlantic Inc, Rotterdam

SODIUM CYANIDE—325 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—50 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool

SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—500 dms, Rotterdam

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—230 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam

SULFANILAMIDE—40 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
16 dms, J M Rodgers, Liverpool

SULFUR, CRUDE—4,400 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
4,068 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos

SUMAC—140 bgs, National City Bank, Lattakia

SUMAC EXTRACT—10 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa

TALC—12,246 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TAPIOCA—300 bgs, Manhattan Adhesive Corp, Itajai

TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
221 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
336 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok

TARA POWDER—819 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao

TARTARIC ACID—70 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
100 kgs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Palermo
160 bgs, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
900 bbls, Barcelona

THYME LEAVES—200 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Marseille

TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, R D Heinz, London
20 cs, Meer Corp, Southampton

TRAGACANTH GUM—41 cs, Khorramshahr
43 bgs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg
150 dms, Venice

TUNG OIL—432 tons, Buenos Aires

UREA—1,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co, Oslo

VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Gillespie & Co, Marseille
10 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Marseille
10 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Marseille
10 cs, Gillespie & Co, Marseille

WATTLE EXTRACT—533 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
550 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira

WHITING—800 bgs, Antwerp

YLANG YLANG OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Djibouti

Los Angeles

AGAR—11 bbls, Barcelona

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques

CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam

CASEIN—1,220 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland

COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila

EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 cs, J London & Co, Auckland

IRON OXIDE—182 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Co, Malaga
200 bbls, Malaga
1,701 bgs, London

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, H P Rossiger, Hamburg

NAPHTHA DISTILLATE—139,186 bbls, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu

OLIVE OIL—104 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
49 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Cadiz

ORANGE PEEL—6 bgs, Malaga

PAPAIN—36 cs, Dar es Salaam

PAPRIKA—125 bgs, Cadiz

SAGE LEAVES—81 bls, Venice

SEEDLAC—237 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

SESAME SEED—250 bgs, Hismoco Americain Co, Corinto
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto

SODIUM NITRATE—13,288 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co ,Tocopilla

UREA, SYNTHETIC—599 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
460 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough

VANILLA BEANS—66 cs, Durban

ZINC OXIDE—81 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—40 cs, Trotter Co, Middlesbrough

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Middlesbrough

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,540 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
900 bgs, Corey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques

BONEMEAL—3,076 bgs, Trans Atlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires

COPAL GUM—61 bgs, Manila

CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam

HOOFMEAL—225 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires

MAGNESITE—2,023 tons, Split

POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Phila National Bank, Yokohama

SODIUM CYANIDE—115 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

VANILLA BEANS—119 cs, Tamataue

WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

ZINC OXIDE—480 bgs, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
4,840 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
480 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Durban

CASEIN—400 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney

COPRA—660 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi

COPRA CAKE—10,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu

FISHMEAL—15,044 bgs, Chimbote

GELATINE—55 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp

IRON OXIDE—100 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Malaga

OLIVE OIL—39 dms, Malaga

PEATMOSS—650 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
1,500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—25,707 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
277,976 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning

SODIUM NITRATE—3,606 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
937 tons, Guaranty Trust & Co, Tocopilla

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,240 bgs, Kobe

WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate improvement in consumer interest for textile and leather chemicals was reported by trade sources last week. Actual trading was still limited chiefly for nearby delivery. The movement of materials against former orders also has been stepped up. Market undertone remained steady for the entire list. July shipments of acetate yarn and rayon (the cellulosic fibers excluding acetate staple + tow) totaled 79,300,000 pounds, an increase of 7 percent over June but 5 percent under 83,600,000 pounds in July, 1957, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Shipments to domestic users amounted to 78,200,000 pounds and the balance was exported. During the first seven months of 1958 shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and rayon staple + tow aggregated 534,600,000 pounds, 13½ percent less than 617,900,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding 1957 period.

Imports of rayon staple in April, amounted to 6,114,000 pounds, 19½ per cent less than March but 8 per cent above the February figure of 5,669,000 pounds. In the latest month, Austria supplied the largest individual poundage, sending in 2,015,000 pounds or 33 per cent of the monthly total. West Germany, typically the largest supplier, sent 1,632,000 pounds or 26½ per cent of the total. Rayon staple imports in the first four months of 1958 aggregated 26,248,000 pounds. This compares with the January-April 1957 total of 34,373,000 pounds.

The New Zealand Wool Commission has announced that the average floor price for grease wool during the 1958-59 season will remain virtually unchanged at 38.5 cents per pound. Exports of raw wool from Australia through 11 months (July-May) of the 1957-58 season were down 8 per cent from the same period last year. The value of these shipments, however, was 26 per cent lower reflecting the sharp drop in wool prices. Exports this season totaled 1,095 million pounds valued at $713 million, while shipments last season totaled 1,193 million pounds valued at $960 million. Shipments to the 3 largest markets, the United Kingdom, France, and Japan, were down 16 per cent in each country. Exports to the United States also were lower from 33,400,000 pounds against 45,300,000 pound a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1957
100.84	100.84	100.28	103.50

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Moderate improvement was reported for actual requirements. Volume of new business was still light. All grades were quotably unchanged and well held.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Consumer interest was better for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was limited to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was will spotty, with the textile trade taking fair sized lots. Prices ruled steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Buying interest continued restricted to immediate delivery. All varieties were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Consuming demand was restricted to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change. Flake was quoted at $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, and powder, $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, spot, as to quantity. The technical grade was unchanged at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin — Market reflected the summer quietness. Demand was limited to actual needs. All grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted to $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24, light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Small lot buying was noted for immediate delivery. Quotations were maintained at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was increased 2,091,000 bushels to 75,421,000 bushels for the week ended August 15, compared with 111,005,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Market was quiet, but steady at the recent sharp price reduction. Stocks on spot were unchanged at $1.20 to $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Outside of a fair demand for actual needs for spot delivery, this market was dull and featureless. Producers were holding at 6½c. per pound, carlots, mills, Maine less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason-Dixon line. Idaho starch also was unchanged at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. to eastern points. Spot market was unchanged ranging from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Interest in shipment was still limited. Light trading was noted in Siamese B grade at 5.15c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade at 5.35c., same basis. Offers for shipment were freer. Brazilian flour was quiet. B grade was quoted at 6¼c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade, ¼c. more.

Tanning Materials

Leather production in June was on par with May it was reported by the Tanner Council. Cattle hide and kip sides leather output in June was estimated at 1,892,000 hides and kips against 1,942,000 in May; calf and whole kip skins, 679,000 against 645,000; goat and kid skins, 1,682,000 against 1,704,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,152,000 against 2,206,000. During the first quarter of 1958 production of cattle hide and kip sides amounted to 5,908,000 hides and kips; calf and whole kip skins, 2,251,000; goat and lamb skins, 5,290,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 5,864,000.

Chestnut Extract—Routine trading continued for nearby shipment. Market was unchanged and steady. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was named at 8.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.69c., same basis.

Cutch—Consumer interest was confined to prompt shipment. Shipments were held at 7½c. per pound, exdock.

Mangrove Bark—Interest was limited to African bark for prompt shipment. This grade was quoted at $67 to $68 per ton, exdock. Colombian was unchanged at $50 per ton, exdock and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was reported slow, despite reports of contemplated increase in ocean freight rates September 1. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, ex-dock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's, $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Hand to mouth buying continued for nearby requirements, Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid clarified, 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Wattle—Trading was reported quiet. Shipments were maintained at unchanged levels. Fair average was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $64, same basis. Extract was unchanged. African 60 percent was held at 8.275c. per pound, and South African at 8.4c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

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1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—5000 gal. 304 S.S. horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20'.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. horizontal Tank, 8'6" x 19'.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

CENTRIFUGES

5—Bird; 40" x 60", 36" x 50", 32" x 50", 24" x 38", 18" x 28", Stainless, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 18", steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous. NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., XP construction.
3—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Feinc 5' x 6', Stainless, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver 8' x 8', rubber covered, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—Sperry 18" x 18" Filter Press, 316 S.S., 23 chambers.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 6—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
1—Overton 12" x 19", Atmospheric, Double Drum, chrome rolls.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 15', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
4—Rotary Kilns; 11' x 125', 10' x 120', 8' x 60', 6' x 50'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal., jacketed, Dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15JNM, 100 gal., jacketed, Sigma blades, 30 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—Day D10 Powder Mixer, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Raymond 5 Roll, High Side Mill, #5057, Whizzer Separator.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12" x 8", motor driven.
3—Mikro Pulverizers; 4TH, 3TH and 2TH.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H8, H6, L5, L4, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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Jobs & People

Allied Chemcal Corporation, New York—Robert A. Miller has been appointed manager of the New York metropolitan sales office of the company's General Chemical Division. Mr. Miller succeeds **Fred C. Hitchings** who has been named sales manager for General Chemical's "Genetron" refrigerants and aerosol propellants.

American Can Company, New York—**G. T. Bergstrom** has been named manager of the company's Seattle, Wash., container manufacturing plant. Mr. Bergstrom has been with the company for twenty-seven years.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.—**Allen T. Fuller, jr.,** has been named assistant sales manager for the national northern division of American Potash. Mr. Fuller was formerly manager of administrative services for the division. His previous post will be assumed by **T. H. Wrigley.**

Borden Chemical Company, New York, a division of the Borden Company—**Charles W. Erickson,** formerly merchandising manager and district sales manager of Continental Can Company's plastic container division, has joined Borden Chemical as assistant sales manager of the resinite department.

Climax Molybdenum Company, New York—**Dr. E. C. Herrick** has been appointed chemical research supervisor for the company's Detroit, Mich., research laboratory. Dr. Herrick previously worked as a research chemist for Houdry Process Corporation, Linwood, Penn.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Albert P. Guill** has been named western field representative for the market development department. Mr. Guill joined the company in 1954 and has been chief chemist of the Terre Haute, Ind., plant laboratories since that time.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**William W. Wingate** has been named manager of the mid-continent region of the company's petroleum chemicals division, with headquarters in Tulsa, Okla. He succeeds **Charles D. Towery,** who has been manager of both the mid-continent and Gulf Coast regions and now will devote full time to management of the Gulf unit with offices in Houston, Tex. Mr. Wingate joined duPont in 1941.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York—**Harold T. Cruikshank, jr.,** has been named manager of the company's reseller sales division. He replaces **Gordon D. Donald,** who is retiring. Previously Mr. Cruikshank was manager of service station development. **Dr. F. Dickey** will replace him in that post.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**William H. Schloenbach** has been named a sales representative for the company with headquarters in Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Schloenbach joined the company in 1950 and has been a product engineer in Goodrich's nitrile rubber sales department since 1954. Another sales representative appointment made at the same time is **Grover S. Ramsey.** Mr. Ramsey will be headquartered in Detroit, Mich. He joined the company in 1954 as sales representative in the northern New York area.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**George N. Wagner** has been named assistant general sales manager of Roche Laboratories. Mr. Wagner joined the company as a salesman in 1942 and has been a regional sales manager since 1957.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.— **Wilbert C. Dennis** has been named southern region manager of the production and exploration department of the Lion Oil Company Division at Shreveport, La. He has been chief geologist for the division at Houston since 1957. At the same time, Monsanto noted two additions to its research staff. **John S. Adams, jr.** has joined the special projects department of the research and engineering division as a research chemist; **Dr. Kenneth L. McHugh** has joined the same unit as a member of the fuels and lubricants group.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York—**Paul M. Meer** has been named a production supervisor in the pharmaceutical production and packaging department. Mr. Meer was formerly a chemist with Meer Corporation. At the same time the company noted the following new pharmaceutical chemists in the pharmaceutical research department: **Dr. Herbert A. Platt, Dr. Arthur Victor Puccini** and **Dr. Jerome A. Reinstein.** Another new appointment is that of **Robert W. Norris** who has been assigned as a chemical engineer in the pharmaceutical pilot plant at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York—**Robert W. Batey** has been named director of food technology. Mr. Batey was previously with George S. May Company.

Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y.—**Dr. James H. Ackerman** and **Dr. Joseph C. Collins, jr.,** have been named to the staff of the institute as research associates. Both have been assigned to synthetic chemistry departments.

Upjohn Company, New York—**John W. Schma,** manager of the speciay products division, has been named assistant director of domestic branch sales. Mr. Schma has been with Upjohn since 1927.

Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill.—**Robert J. Kramer** has been named to the advertising staff. Mr. Kramer has been with the company since 1952.

Warner - Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J.—**James L. Smart** has been appointed a market analyst for the company.

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#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 40, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
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Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab. to 50 HP.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 14" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel Colloid Mills Stainless Steel 5 & 1½ HP.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Day Pony Mixers 8, 15, & 40 gals.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Robinson 20" x 48" Gyre, 3 openings & others.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Single & Rotary Types ½" to 3".
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors & Elev.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

PLANT LIQUIDATION

STILL INSTALLED-NEW ENGLAND LOCATION

Raymond 2 stage Flash Drying System:—
1—#40 Raymond Imp. Mill-30 HP. & drive.
1—First Stage Cyclone with Accessory duct work.
1,000,000 B T U flash hour gas fired furnace with Maxon pre-mix burner and Bristol pyrotol combustion safeguards.
3—Second Stage prane series 84, Type E Heaters.
1—Dracco type S, 3 compartment dust collector with 75 spun Nylon bags plus 150 space bags & Kidde type A.F.C.O. Extinguishing Systems.
1—two pen Bristol recording thermometer.
1—two pen Bristol controller w proportional positioner.
1—Raymond #7-14 Second stage Blower 5 HP.
1—Raymond #12-24 Dust Collector exhaust blower.

ALSO

1—Rotex Screen 40" x 84" w/drive & 1½ HP. motor.
1—St. Regis 100 F. S., Valve type bag packer.
1—Type W size 16 Rotecione Dust Collector.
3—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals—Steel perforated baskets 10 5 HP. 1200/600 rpm.
1—Tolhurst as above 32" perf. Basket.
2—6" Screw feeders with drives & motors.
1—Gruendler Hammermill w 10 HP. Drive & single screw feed w ½ HP. motor.
1—Ind. 18" x 18" Wd. Pl. & fr. Filter Press.
1—Stainless Tank 150 gal. w agitator.
1—Raymond Laboratory Pulv. Single screw.
3—Centrifugal Pumps 1½" and 2".
Misc. Piping valves etc.

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5—600,000 gallons
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BIRD—18" x 28", 24" x 38" 36" x 50" all 316 S.S. Continuous Centrifuges.

OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316. 3' x 6' Complete with Pumps. Receivers and Accessories (1954).

MICROPULVERIZER—1 SH Stainless.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" Heresite Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames,
TANK—Rubber Lined 4,200 Gal.

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1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—International Pebble Mill, porcelain lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Day "00" Pony Mixer with ½ H.P. Motor.
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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump 100 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
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1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6"—15' long.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22"—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17" x 27"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 150 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
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1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 10 x 16.
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4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
3—4' x 8' Shaker Screens—1 & 2 Deck.

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Steel Deodorizing Tanks; 8' x 15'.
Steel Agitated Bleaching Tanks 9'8" x 12'.
Pittsburg Lectrodryer Type BWC; Size 3500.
Sargent & Wilbur Ammonia Disassociator. 10,000 cu. ft. hydrogen per hour.
Shriver Plate & Frame 24" Filter Press.
Albright Nell 4' x 9' Flaking Roll or Dryer.
Foster-Wheeler Continuous Deodorizer.

Louisville Rotary Kiln 41" x 15'; brick lined.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer, 50" x 20' with Oil Burner, Combustion Chamber, etc.
Struthers Wells Stainless Drum Dryer, 4' x 5'.
Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer, 28" x 60".
Buflovak Dbl. Drum Dryer, 40" x 120" complete.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; 5' x 26' complete accessories.
Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryer, 18" x 8'.
Stokes Impregnator Model 58-24 complete with Condenser, Receiver, and Microvac Pump.
American Dbl. Door Sterilizer; 30" x 48" x 84".
Fort Wayne Sterilizer No. 24A, 5' x 10'4".
Filter Presses in Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron and Wood from 7" to 42" complete.
Rotary Cutters by Abbe, Ball & Jewell, Whitin, Leominster, Sprout Waldron, all sizes.
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Tumbling Batch Mixers; 17 cu. ft., 75, 160 and 300 cu. ft.

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GUARANTEED REBUILT EQUIPMENT

4 Unused Pfaudler Glass Lined REACTORS, Model R78; 2000 gal. jkt. 75 lbs., Int. 50 PSI.

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NEW Falcon Stainless Reactor; 125 gal. 30" x 30"; jacketed; agitated; motorized.
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Tolhurst 40" center slung, rubber covered Basket & Curb; Monel Plow; 2 speed motor.
Sharples Stainless Super-D-Canter; 10 HP.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 1000 GPH; XPL motor.
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Feinc S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter; 5' x 6' complete.
Oliver S.S. Filter No. 50; 8 S.S. Leaves; 60 sq. ft.
Cherry Burrell S.S. Homogenizer or Viscolizer, 1500 gal. 25 HP Motor.
V. D. Anderson "RB" Expeller with Tempering device.

Largest Stock of Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Lab. size to 300 gal.
Day Cincinnattus Stainless Steel 300 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; XPL motor.
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Simpson Mix Muller No. 2; 6' Pan; 25 HP Motor.
Simpson Intensive Mixer Model O Style M; 36" Pan.
Porcelain and Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 30" x 42"; 37" x 48"; 6' x 6'; 8' x 8'.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mills; 54" x 42" Model DJ.
Sifters and Screens by Day RoBall; Orville Simpson Rotex, Gyro Whip; Patterson, Robinson.

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In Stock for Immediate Shipment
Stainless or Mild Steel
Approved Sanitary; Smooth Interiors
Double Ribbon Mechanism Quickly Removable for Cleaning
Mixes Heavier Load with Less Power
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5—SS fermenters, 750 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
2—SS fermenters, 125 gal., ASME 30# int. & jkt., 2 HP XP agit.
5—Pfaudler glass lined reactors; 30, 100, 300 gal., jkt. & agit., ASME.
1—T316 SS rotary vac. filter, 18" dia. x 12" face, Eimco.

ALSO—Tanks, suppository machines, tablet counters, Ertel filter, incubators, motors, pumps, laboratory equipment, 1 gal. autoclave, etc.,

RAYON PLANT at OLD HICKORY (NASHVILLE) TENN.

11—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers, #17-VII.
12—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P. & F. filter presses.
50—Lead valves up to 12" dia.

ALSO—Steel tanks, pumps, motors, transformers, piping, etc.

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REACTOR KETTLES

1800 gal. steel, 180# Jkt. agit.
1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# Jkt., Agit.
1000 gal. Pfaudler, G/L, ASME.
1000 gal. steel, Jkt. & agit.
750 GAL. SS, ASME 30# WP, 30# JKT., 10 HP XP AGIT.
600 gal. steel, ASME 120#.
600 gal. Pfaudler, G/L.
500 gal. nickel, anchor agit., Jkt.
500 gal. G/L, 75# Jkt., agit.
465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# Jkt.
450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15# Jkt.
300 GAL. G/L, VAC. INT., 75# JKT., XP Agit.
125 gal. SS, Jkt., agit.
100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# Jkt., UNUSED.
100 GAL. SS, ASME 150# WP, 50# JKT., XP AGIT.
100 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.,
30 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.,
30, 60, 100 gal. alum. Jkt., agit.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., horiz., ⅛".
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., ¼".
3,290 gal., horiz., sanitary.
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,950 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
2,100 gal., vert., VACUUM.
2,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, ¼".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", (hoppers).
1,600 gal., vert., 10 ga., SS.
1,400 gal., vert., ¼", SS.
1,150 gal., vert., T316 SS, 3/16".
Steel Tanks — 450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600, 3,500, 2,500 gal.

WORLD'S LARGEST STOCK OF DRYERS

ROTARY: 9' x 30', 8' x 115', 8' x 70', 7' x 120', 6' x 50', 6' x 30', 5'6" x 50', 4'8" x 33', 4'6" x 40', 4'x 30', 4' x 24', 3' x 15'.
DOUBLE DRUM: 42" x 120", 42" x 90", 32" x 72", 22" x 38".
VACUUM SHELF: 356, 108, 80, 36, 24, 12 sq. ft.

EVAPORATORS — STILLS

625 SQ. FT., T347 SS, SINGLE EFFECT, VACUUM.
588 SQ. FT., SS, VERT. LONG-TUBE, DBL. EFFECT,BUFLOVAK.
400 SQ. FT., NICKEL, VERT. LONG-TUBE.
250 SQ. FT., NICKEL, VERT. LONG-TUBE.
250 SQ. FT., SS, FORCED CIRCULATION.
236 sq. ft., T316 SS, Dbl. effect
26 sq. ft., T316 SS, single effect.
20 sq. ft., SS, forced circulation.
6' dia. SS Vacuum Pans, sanitary.
1,070, 1,000, 900, 425, 400, 375, 200, 135 sq. ft. tubular exchangers, steel and SS.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

1070, 1000, 900, 425, 400, 375, 200, 135 sq. ft. tubular exchangers, steel, copper, SS.

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SHARPLES C-20, C-27 SUPER-D-HYDRATORS, T316 SS, 1954.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #16, SS, clarifier & seperator types.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned steel.
Bird 18" x 28", steel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel.
DeLaval #BUH-3930, SS, Hermetic clarifiers.
Titan Super-jector, SS.

BRIQUETTING PRESSES

KOMAREK-GREAVES, 27" DIA. x 23" W ROLLS, 1¼" x 2½" x 2¼" BRIQUETTS, 25 TONS/HR., 75 HP.
VULCAN IRON WORKS, 30" DIA. x 12½" W T304 SS ROLL, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1⅛", 7½ TONS/HR., 50 HP, 1954.
KOMAREK-GREAVES, 16" DIA. x 7½" W. WALNUT BRIQUETTS, 15 HP.

FILTERS, ROT. VAC.

10' x 12' Eimco 350 sq. ft., R/C.
9'6" x 15' Oliver 450 sq. ft., R/C.
6'6" x 6' Feinc, 120 sq. ft.
6' x 7' Eimco, 132 sq. ft.
5'3" x 8' Oliver, 130 sq. ft., Precoat, UNUSED.
5'3" x 3' Oliver, 50 sq. ft., R/C.
5' x 6' Feinc, 90 sq. ft., T304 SS.
18" x 12" Eimco, T316 SS.

120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT

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5—Simpson 18", 24" and 36" mixers.
5—75 gal. day jacketed imperial double arm mixers.
1—50" high side 4 roller Raymond mill.
1—Nash H-6 vacuum pump 20 hp.
2—250 Pfaudler glass lined jacketed kettles.
1—42 sq. ft. stainless steel condensor.
2—Devine #12-20 shelf vacuum shelf dryers.
1—Readco 25 gal. stainless double arm vacuum mixer.
2—Micro atomizers #5 & #6 stainless.
1—Stripper column 24" diameter x 18' high stainless.
3—33-S-17 rubber lined sparkler filters.
2—Baker Perkins 50 and 200 jacketed double arm mixers.
1—Sharples super-d-hydrator C-20 stainless.

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FILTERS—3' x 4' Rotary Vacuum Oliver—w/vac. pump & gearmotors.
MIXERS—1 c.f. double cone, 50 gal. double Sigma, 5 c.f., 9 c.f. Lancaster, muller type.
SCREENS—24" Ridilles, 20" x 84" Rotex 3 deck, 40" x 84" Roball 2 deck, 3 x 5, 3 x 10, 4 x 10, Tyler Hummer.
CONDENSOR—Stainless Whitlock 150 psi test—1" x 55" tubes, 660 sq. ft. Bronze tubes.
MILLS—Pebble—Lab sizes, 30 x 24, 30 x 42, 3' x 4', 6' x 5', pore. lined, 6' x 8' Buhrstone lined, 4-½' x 16" Hardinge conical.
CRUSHERS—2¼ x 3 Braun Lab, 9 x 16 Climax, 00 Sturtevant Rotary (3HP).
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ROTARY DRYERS—24" x 22', 36" x 24', 44" x 25', parts available to 9' dia. dryers built to your specifications.
BAG PACKERS—100 FV, 100LS, St. Regis single spout for valve bags.
HOT? EXHAUSTER TO 36,000 CMF—READY TO HELP YOU VENTILATE!

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LOUISVILLE ROTARY KILN
41" dia. x 15' long brick lined. Complete with feed and discharge hood, burner, 5 HP motor & drive.
New Price $15,000. Our Price $3,500.

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2—Kux #74 & 82 Tablet Machines.
#2TH Mikro Pulverizer, 15 h.p. motor.
2—#30 & 40 Jack. Day Imperial Mixers.
Stokes "T" Tablet Machine, m.d.
3—Lydon Atmospheric Tray Dryers.
#2 Sweetland Filter.
American 36 x 42 x 84" Sterilizer.
Raymond 50" High Side Mill.
Complete Solvent Recovery Plant.
WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR SALE?

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604x24 Stainless Roto-Louvre Dryer.
705-24 & 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryers.
8'8"x70' Ruggles Cole Dryer.
6'x50', Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
5'x40' Rotary Kiln ⅜" Shell.
4'x20' Ruggles Cole Model XH2.
32"x100" Double Drum Dryer.
Proctor & Schwartz 4 truck Dryer.
25' to 90' Centers Bucket Elevators.
40" Fletcher Steel Susp. Cent. m.d.
30" Fletcher Stainless Susp. Cent. m.d.

SEND FOR CAT 758

750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300 PSI.
50 gal. jktd. Stainless Reactor 50 PSI.
5'3"x6' Rubber Oliver Precoat Filter.
6'x8' Eimco Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
Sweetland #10 Filter 36 Stainless Leaves.
3 Roll Raymond Hi Side Roller Mill.
#6669 Raymond 6 Roll Hi Side Roller Mill.
#5057 Raymond 5 Roll Hi Side Roller Mills.
#11 Rotex Screens 20"x48".
Jeffrey Hammermills 36"x 24", 24"x 18", 20"x 12", 15"x 8".
20,000 gal. welded Steel Tanks.

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

AT GREAT SAVINGS . . . PROMPT DELIVERIES

J. H. Day 140 cu. ft Stainless Steel Jumbo Dry Powder Mixer, 4000 lb. cap.
Baker Perkins 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades.
Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.
J. H. Day, 12 gal. to 150 gal., Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.
MRM 12 Spout Automatic Rotary Stainless Steel Vacuum Filler.
Mikro 3TH, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers.
Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.
Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers.
Day, Rotex, Robinson, Tyler Hum-mer, Selectro and Gayco Sifters.
Stokes DD2, BB, D3 Tablet Machines.
Stokes & Smith Model G Filler, Stainless Steel Hopper and Auger Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.
Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.
Package Machinery and Hayssen Transwraps.
Stokes & Smith G1, G2, G6 and HG84 Auger Powder Fillers.
Coco and Jones Carton Sealers.
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Standard Knapp, Burt, CRCO Nu-Way Wraparound Labelers.
Standard Knapp, A-B-C, Ferguson Carton Sealers.
Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FA3, FA4, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.
Hayssen, Oliver, Scandia, Miller Automatic Wrappers.

OVER 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

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$2,500,000.00 CHEMICAL PLANT

LINDEN, N. J.

4—SS Distillation Plants including Vulcan 3' dia. 11 trays, type 316 bubble cap column, 700 gal. reboiler pot, type 316 SS and Carpenter 20 reboiler 500 sq. ft. complete with all interconnecting piping and valving.

1—Badger type 316 SS bubble cap column, 42" dia. with 12 trays.

1—Badger type 316 SS bubble cap column, 36" dia. with 8 trays.

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm vaporizer, 6,000,000 BTU.

2—Sharples #16P pressurite SS super centrifuges.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 569 sq. ft.

7—Patterson Kelley, Carpenter 20 SS heat exchanger, 500 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS condenser, 480 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 400 sq. ft.

1—Belle & Gosset type 304 SS heat exchanger, 73 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 heat exchanger, 62 sq: ft.

2—Patterson Kelley steel heat exchangers, 1000 sq. ft. each.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

40—Steel heat exchangers from 40 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft.

100—SS pumps from 20 gpm to 1500 gpm. Also, SS valves, SS fittings and stainless steel pipe.

LIQUIDATING

GOVERNMENT PILOT PLANT

WATERBURY, CONN.

Call Representative on Premises Plaza 4-4274

2—Swenson type 316 SS vertical crystallizers with 2' x 12' vapor chests, complete with type 316 SS vertical heat exchangers and type 316 accessories, equipped with Croll Reynolds Vacuum equipment and Worthite pumps.

1—Swenson type 316 SS crystallizer, 3'6" vapor chest, complete with vertical type 316 SS heat exchanger and all auxiliary equipment including Croll Reynolds Vacuum equipment and Worthite pumps.

4—Acme type 316 SS vertical 1000 gal. mixing tanks, complete with coils and Model 33G150 Lightnin mixers.

2—Acme type 316 SS mixing tanks, 400 gal. with coils and Model 33G50 Lightnin agitators.

1—Type 316 SS pressure tanks, 200 gal., 300 PSI.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, Model EL complete with agitator, drive, and motor, 100 PSI jacket, 25 PSI internal.

1—Superior package boiler, 300 HP, 150# pressure, complete.

1—McKee Dowtherm vaporizer, 150,000 BTU.

10—Moyno type 316 SS pumps, Model SSQ with explosion proof motors.

8—Worthite pumps, Model CG-1 with 1½ HP explosion proof motors.

5—Worthite pumps, Model CGL-1 with 10 HP explosion proof motors.

10—Pulsa Feeders, type 316 SS, Model CPS-2.

Also, instruments, gauges, valves, fittings, pipe, meters, etc.

EQUIPMENT FROM STOCK

1—Shriver SS plate and frame filter press,: 18" x 18" with 10 chambers.

1—Feinc SS rotary string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

1—Oliver Horizontal 3' Pilot Plant Filter (NEW).

10—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Sperry aluminum plate and frame filter press, 42" x 42", 33 chambers.

1—Sweetland #3 SS filter, 70 sq. ft.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 810-28.

1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

4—Link Belt Steel rotolouvre dryers, 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum Dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120".

1—Pfaudler Series R jacketed glass lined reactor, 1000 gal.

1—Glascote glass lined jacketed kettle, 500 gal.

2—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactors, 150 gal.

2—Baker Perkins SS jacketed double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson steel jacketed double arm vacuum mixer, 100 gals.

3—Robinson Type 316 SS sigma type jacketed heavy duty mixers, 400 gal., 60 HP.

1—Leader SS ribbon blender, 51 cu. ft.

1—Baker Perkins type 316 SS Ter Meer centrifuge, Model HS-24".

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 300 gal.

1—Fletcher type 316 SS 48" suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforate basket, motor and plow.

1—Tolhurst 26" steel suspended type centrifuge, complete with perforate basket and motor.

5—Tolhurst 40" center slung centrifuges with rubber perforated baskets.

1—Day 3 roll Lab high speed mill, 4" x 8".

1—Vulcan type 316 SS heat exchanger, 370 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

30—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchangers, 650 sq. ft. each.

7—Struthers Wells steel heat exchangers, 150 sq. ft. and 75 sq. ft. 260 PSI tubes and shell.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed reactor, 20 gal., Series P.

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Industrial Chemicals Curbs

—Continued from page 5

and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides; the metallic salts and peroxysalts of inorganic acids; the hydrocarbons and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives; alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives; phenols, phenol-alcohols, and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives; ethers, alcohol peroxides, ether peroxides, epoxides, with a three or four member ring, acetals and hemiacetals, and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivates; aldehyde-function compounds; ketone-function compounds and quinone-function compounds; acids, acid anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives; inorganic esters and their salts; nitrogen-function compounds; organic-inorganic compounds and heterocyclic compounds except sulfonamides; glycosides and vegetable alkaloids, natural or reproduced by synthesis, and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives except antibiotics.

(Exceptions to the above paragraph, besides antibiotics, are: Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes; inorganic or organic compounds of such elements or isotopes, whether or not chemically defined; inorganic or organic salts and other compounds of thorium, or of uranium, or inter-mixtures of such salts or compounds; calcium carbide; sulfonamides; provitamins and vitamins, and hormones. Many pharmaceutical preparations and mixed photographic chemicals are also not covered.)

Fertilizers used wholly for fertilizing purposes as well as potassium chloride and certain grades of calcium cyanamide; calcium nitrate; sodium nitrate; urea; and ammonium phosphates. (Any of these products put up in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding ten kilograms are, however, excluded.)

Tanning extracts of vegetable origin.

Tannins.

Synthetic tanning substances, artificial bates for pre-tanning.

Coloring matter of animal or vegetable origin.

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Certain pigments and inorganic products used as luminophores, but excluding any of these rendered radioactive.

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Prepared driers.

Essential oils and resinoids including terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils, concentrates of essential oils and certain mixtures of essential oils and synthetics, but not including aqueous distillates or solutions of essential oils.

Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap, but not when packed for retail sale.

Lubricating preparations consisting of mixtures of oils or fats or of mixtures with a basis of oils or fats, but not including preparations containing 70 percent or more by weight of petroleum or shale oils, and not when packed for retail sale.

Artificial waxes.

Dental wax or dental impression compounds.

Albuminoidal substances and glues including casein adhesives; albumins; peptones; dextrins; soluble or roasted starches; starch adhesive. (Goods packed for retail sale are not covered.)

Explosives including propellent powders; prepared explosives; mining, blasting and safety fuses; percussion and detonating caps; ignitors and detonators.

Miscellaneous chemical products including artificial graphite; animal black; sulfite lye; spirits of turpentine; vegetable pitch; prepared glazings; pickling preparations; anti-knock preparations; prepared rubber accelerators; and certain other miscellaneous chemicals. (Compound disinfectants, insecticides and similar products are not covered, nor are any of the preceding products packed for retail sale.)

Artificial resins and plastic materials including, in addition to the recognized resins and plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and cellulose ethers. (Excluded are those materials which are printed or otherwise surface worked and goods packed for retail sale.)

Synthetic Rubber Output Down in June; Use Static

World production of synthetic rubber in June, excluding iron-curtain countries, totaled an estimated 87,500 tons, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration. Consumption for the month was put at 100,000 tons.

In June of last year, the free world's output amounted to 96,800 tons of synthetic rubber, while consumption was 100,000 tons.

For the first half of this year, production totaled 565,000 tons, while consumption amounted to 582,500 tons. In the same period of 1957, production was 604,900 tons and consumption was 632,500 tons.

World consumption of natural and synthetic rubber totaled 1,532,500 tons in the first six months of 1958, compared with 1,600,000 tons in the same period of 1957. U.S. consumption decreased 15.5 percent form 749,733 tons to 633,346 tons.

Consumption in foreign countries excluding Soviet Russia and China was down 2.5 percent from 751,967 tons to 732,904 tons.

Sulfuric Output in Soviet

—Continued from page 5

covered Ukrainian deposits up to thirty-three feet thick and amenable to open cast mining.

They evidently are part of the formation which extends eastward from the Vistula. A large sulfur processing plant is being built and will, reports state, have a scheduled output of 100,000 tons a year. Natural gas is being treated in a nearby area but details of sulfur recovery are not available.

Gypsum Deposits Considered

Gypsum deposits in Lithuania are also considered as a possible source of sulfur for the fertilizer industry. Sulfur deposits in the Kurile Islands have been mentioned and a further deposit of sulfur has been discovered in the Kamchatka Peninsula, while in the Udorski district of the Komi Republic the possibility of building a sulfuric acid plant in proximity to sulfur deposits has been studied.

No figures have been given for sour natural gas resources but they are very considerable and it is interesting to note that the recently published list of plant requirements to be obtained from abroad include a plant for the recovery of H_2S from natural gas.

This would appear to be an indication that although at present little has been done in the way of sulfur recovery from natural gas a determined effort is to be launched.

Resources of natural gas and oil are to be further developed in the recovery of sulfur. Refineries at Kuibyshev, a major chemical center, will recover sulfur from crude oil and it is probable that plants at Odessa will also use the same process.

Taking a look at the Russian fertilizer industry, here's what *Sulphur* finds:

Production of fertilizers in the USSR is expanding to meet this demand and is reported to have reached an annual rate of 12.4 million tons (336 percent above the 1940 level).

Output in the first quarter of 1958 was 7 percent higher than the 2,897,000 tons for the same period of 1957 and, it is stated, more than fulfilled the production target. Based upon large deposits of phosphate and potassium ores supplemented with sources of nitrates, natural gas, oil and sulfur, many new fertilizer projects are planned.

Phosphates at Voskressensk

The Voskressensk combine, claimed to be the world's largest phosphate fertilizer factory, is to double output by 1959. In the Stavropol region several fertilizer factories are being built including a large nitrogenous plant and by-products from the new Stalingrad synthetic rubber industry based on natural gas, will be used to manufacture liquid ammonia for fertilizer production.

Odessa has similar plans for employing by-products of its oil processing industry. In Central Asia, particularly the Bukhara area, development of a mineral fertilizer industry is being encouraged and, because of criticism of current wasteful practices, use will be made of copper smelter gases and local deposits of phophorites, suitable for the development of a fertilizer industry based on indigenous supplies of gypsum nitrated potassium.

At the other end of the Soviet Union local raw materials are also to be used in fertilizer production including volcanic sulfur from the Kurile islands and natural gas in Azerbaijan.

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of the foreign situation, only 7 percent of our members say they have extended their forward coverage, while 90 percent have made no change.

Similarly, Middle East developments have had little effect on inventory levels. Caution still prevails, and 92 percent are continuing their tight inventory policy, with only 8 percent reporting increases.

Commodity Prices

A marked shift has occurred in the price situation. The Middle East crisis has been instrumental in raising some commodity prices. The impact of these changes added to the recent increase in steel has resulted in an ending of the over-all downward trend that began a year ago.

This month, 44 percent of the reporting members say prices have increased, as compared to only 4 percent so reporting last month. 54 percent say there has been no change and only 2 percent tell of decreases.

Inventories

While there are some indications that the inventory liquidation program is nearing an end, purchasing executives are still reluctant to abandon their tight inventory control policy.

Even the crisis in the Middle East and recent price increases have not brought about any widespread inventory accumulation program. The majority of our members, 57 percent report no change from last month. Thirty percent still tell of reductions and only 13 percent say they have added to their stocks on hand.

Employment

The continuation of the upward trend in employment, which started last April, is again evident this month. While the majority, 60 percent, still say their situation remains unchanged, there are 26 percent reporting improvement in August, against 23 percent in July. Only 14 percent say their employment position has worsened, compared with 22 percent in this category last month.

Buying Policy

The most noticeable change this month is the shortening of time in forward commitments for capital expenditures, as some reports of fall plant expansion plans are noted.

	Hand to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
August					
Production Materials	10	42	36	10	2
MRO Supplies.....	29	48	19	3	1
Capital Expenditures	16	9	23	26	26
July					
Production Materials	10	41	36	10	3
MRO Supplies.....	32	46	17	3	2
Capital Expenditures	13	5	20	25	37

Specific Commodity Changes

A reversal of the downward price trend is noted this month, led principally by steel, aluminum and copper.

On the up side are: Aluminum, copper, brass, steel, iron and steel scrap, pipe, fuel oil, rubber, electrical equipment, cotton and burlap.

On the down side is: Lead.

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A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
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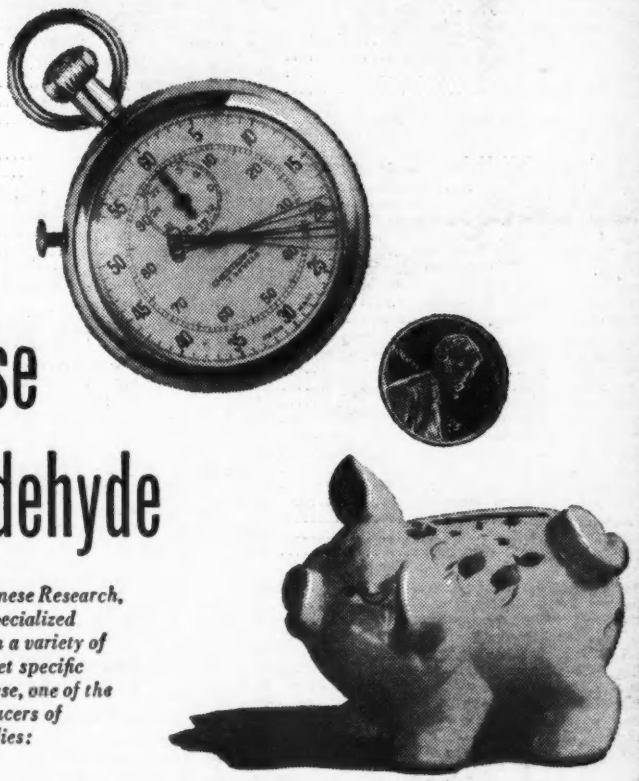

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